NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 54 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7 8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NABOTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st "	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th "	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th "	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,680
11th "	NALDERA		15,997
11th "	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,000
18th "	DELTA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,911
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	DELA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	HINA* ..		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	CALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second "	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th "	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th "	DUMANA	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA *	7,261
28th "	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	A Steamer. *	—

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
4th Mar.	NAGPORE*x ..	5,283	
12th Mar	LAHORE* ..	5,282	
18th "	ALIPORE *† ..	5,273	
31st "	SARDINIA ..	6,664	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th "	KIDDERPORE*	5 334	
28th "	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA	8,087	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,664	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
† Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
4th March.	KHANDALLA..	East & S. Africa.
4th "	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
6th "	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
7th "	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
9th "	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 123.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	7th Mar
Marioka Maru,	N. Komiyama.	4169	18th Feb.	7th Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	12th Mar
Heijin Maru	— —	4364	4th Mar.	17th Mar.
Habodate Maru	S. Kameyama.	5303	5th Mar	19th Mar
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura	5973	17th Mar.	1st April

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30,65,588
Reserve Fund	.....	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies act III of 1913.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,850
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,10,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mashane, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
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Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00 000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice or withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLES, General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00 00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
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Post Box No. 807

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25 000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve [illegible]
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to :—
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285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

G. M. SHAH & Co., Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency. Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER, Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar Rajpur, Naiwadi, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar :—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer. Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to.— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

MODERN TAILORING
MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.
REDUCE
the cost of your clothings.
Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping us a post card, with latest designs and estimates.
Phone 24008
KAZI & Co.,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Opp: Mongini, Ld.,
Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A competent SECRETARY for Viramgam Municipality. Pay Rs. 100-10-130 plus Rs. 20 as horse allowance according to merits L. C. E. preferred. C. I. PARIKH, Vice-President, Viramgam Municipality
A 22738

WANTED—SALESMAN for clearing stock of Electric Motors, Dynamos, etc., etc. Apply BABAN GOKHALAY, Opera House, Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
A22751

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Gin and Press Factory with experience of erection. Apply with testimonials to P.O. Box 489, Bombay.
A M841

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—Competent CANVASSING CLERKS to secure order from Mofussil. Good prospects. Apply personally VIRIAL AGENCY, Princess Street, Anand Bhuwan, Bombay 2.
A M870

WANTED—Efficient CHIEF AGENTS for a CALCUTTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in Bombay. Apply sharp with details of previous experience. Apply Box No. 701, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M851

WANTED—GRADUATES for temporary clerkships in the Surgeon General's Office, Poona, on Rs. 70 p.m. Preference will be given to applicants belonging to the backward classes. Apply to the SURGEON GENERAL with the GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, Poona
A 22739

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT (Gujrati or Daxani Hindoo) for a Pedhi; only experienced man and strong in English need apply with stating pay, age and qualification to Box No. 702, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." Typist will get preference.
A M864

HOUSES : FLATS TO LET

TO LET—2nd floor of a large, chocolate coloured building. Opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. Apply within.
C M869

GODOWNS TO BE LET for WORKSHOPS and STORING purposes. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., Lamington Rd., off Jacob Circle.
C 22781

TO LET—On 5 to 10 years Lease 10,000 sq. yards VACANT LAND for any sort of Factories or building Houses or Chawls or Bungalows, etc., etc., in large or small plots as may be convenient to Lessee. For further particulars please write or see Mr. MODY, Allbless Bungalow, 51, Nargaum Road, Dadar. Brokers also are requested to apply.
C M867

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL HOTEL has been JUST OPENED for the convenience of the Public and Employees of the Offices situated near G. P. O., and the Alexandra Dock's, and supplies the best meals at very moderate charges. Trial Solicited. For further particulars. Apply to the MANAGEMENT.
M842

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—Ten years old second-hand two BOILERS 30 x 7 pressure 160/180 Horse Power. For particulars see Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA AND CO., between 12 and to 2 p.m. Dana Bunder, Bombay 3.
K 829

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ARRIVED—Consignment of Brand New MICHELIN CORD TYRES, WITHOUT WRAPPERS at 50 per cent (FIFTY PER CENT) discount. Sizes, 30 x 3 1/2; 820: 875: 33 x 4: 880: 810: 895: Apply:—ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO. Opp. Imperial Cinema Lamington Road, Bombay 4. Tele: 41037.
N M843

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 4.0, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch	... 90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75,	... 90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8	... 150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types,	... 160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes,	... 175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to	... 200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120	... 150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New,	... 160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New,	... 195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived,	... 225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
W.S.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TO LEARN SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, SPEED, etc., at Low Fees, join UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING CLASS, Princess Street, Marine lines. Success guaranteed
M 855

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD ZENITH WRIST WATCH with GOLD CHAIN on Monday night between Flora Fountain and corner of Grant Road. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Apply Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB M865

PROFESSION.

SAFE and SURE CURE for Leucoderma. No matter who has failed. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P M860

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JEWELLERS LTD

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE.

BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of timber will take place as follows:—

Date.	Depot.	Logs in tons. Teak.	Sissam.	Jungle wood.	Sawn material.	Rejected sleepers.
9 to 17 (beginning at 8-30 on 9th) March 1925.	Dandeli.	1185.	249	450	218	[illegible]
		Rejected logs.				
		42	88	307		564

25 per cent. of the purchase price must be paid on the day of the bid and the balance within 3 months

(Sd.) A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.
Via Dharwar,
15th February, 1925.
22737

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—An ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER on a pay of Rs. 200-10-300 with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 50 and two SUPERVISORS, one GRADUATE on a pay of Rs. 80-5-150 and one UNDER-GRADUATE on Rs. 60-4-120 plus Re. 30 fixed travelling allowance each for the school Board Panch Mahals. Sanskrit and Persian knowing candidates will be preferred. Apply sharp with qualifications and testimonials to the D/S before 20th March 1925.

PRESIDENT,
District Local Board,
Panch Mahals, GODHRA.
Dated 26th Feb. 1925.
22790

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a qualified Lady Physician holding degrees or diplomas of a recognized University or College to take charge of three Municipal Maternity Homes. Salary Rs. 250, rising by annual increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 300 plus Rs. 50 conveyance allowance plus Rs. 50 house rent.

No private practice will be allowed. No joining expenses will be paid.

Applications stating age, qualifications, nationality, etc., with copies of testimonials should reach undersigned before 15th March, 1925.

E. D. SHROFF,
L.R.C.P. & S.E., D.P.H. (London),
Health Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 26th February, 1925.
22789

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23408.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. C. Jr.
Suit No. 2855 of 1924.
VADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs
V/s.
(1) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) T. Kirpashankar Tawker, (3) T. Jugannath Tawker, and (4) Shikharchand Savailal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jivalal Oojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULAR OF THE JEWELLERY.

One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and 9 Emeralds.
Two Diamond Rings.
The above Jewellery will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.
For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office at 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAPU HAJAM STREET, MASJID CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdulla Jusab Cassum Mitha and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgagee bearing date, the 23rd day of July, 1924, and made between the said Mr. Abdulla Jusab Cassum Mitha of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1925 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Musjid Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 and 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7462 and Cadastral Survey No. 3446 Bhuleshwar Division, New Survey No. 979 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward No. 6399 and Street No. 33-35 and bounded on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Masjid Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Aishabai widow of Haji Ebrahim Haji Tayab and on or towards the South by the property of Cassum Haji Alli

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DOCTORS VETERINARY SURGEONS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, under instructions of the parties concerned to make partnership account.

A large quantity of various Surgical Instruments

Goods are on view.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit; delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AGRIPADA ESTATE PLOT NO. 70 AND 70A.

Suit No. 1737 of 1924.

Miya Ahmed Usman and Usman Ismail vs. Mohamed Alia Haji Alia Ahmed Khandwam. Daam Alia Haji Alia Ahmed Khandwani and Alia Alia Haji Ahmed Khandwani.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the plaintiffs and in pursuance of the consent Decree dated 15th November 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being plots No. 70 and 70A of the Agripada Estate (West) of the improvement Trust of the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2346 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings erected thereon situate at Gilder Street registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3325 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4.34 (1), 4134 (1A) and Street Nos. 70 and 70A and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North and West by the said Gilder Street, on the East by plot No. 71 of the said Estate and on the South by the said Sutar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 122 CASES PROVISIONS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 7th March sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the office concerned the following:—

About 122 cases Provisions such as rolled oats, fry bacon, tomato relish, Lorraine, Oxford Cambridge, Pork and beef sausages, camp-pie, Pig's feet, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE SUITABLE FOR LIQUOR SHOP AT BYCULLA OPPOSITE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th March next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises for a term of 999 years.

Lot No. 1.—A very valuable building plot known as Plot No. 1, Parel Road Estate, at present occupied by a country liquor shop having a frontage of about 35½ feet to Parel Road and admeasuring about 162 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, plan and agreements apply to the Board Estate Agent, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND SELECTED PIECES OF DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, ENGLISH LEATHER-LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITE, COTTAGE PIANO MUSICAL BOX, VELVET LINED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, RICH CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, BEST PLATEDWARE, RICH PERSIAN CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirazi (Deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 15th March, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Doongersee Road, Rich and selected pieces of Dining, Drawing and Bed-room furniture by well-known makers, mahoganised teliscopic sliding Dining Tabes, leather cushioned Dining room chairs, English mirror back full sized sideboard, Dinner Waggons and Dumbwaiters, lining room tea tables, fancy drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Rich velvet lined Drawing Room Suite, Fancy show-cases, Table ornaments, fancy screens, Cottage Piano, musical box, Roll top office writing tables and chairs, file cabinets, lady's writing Desks, richly carved pier tables, hand painted tiled top teapoys, leather cushioned low chairs silver show cases, open carved blackwood chiffonier cabinets, electric hall and table lamps, silver presentation articles, Bohemian vases China jars, rich Persian carpets, bed room furniture, solid brass and iron beds, glass and penal door almyrahs, fancy dressing chests of drawers and dressing tables, marble top toilet tables bed room light chairs, verandah furniture, folding arm easy chairs, lowchairs crockery, glass and platedware, ice box, meatsafes, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, articles of clothing, books umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad-Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

AGAIN FOR ONE WEEK MORE.

IMPERIAL

continues FOURTH WEEK

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S GRAND COMEDY DRAMA.

"THE HEN-PECKED HUSBAND"

Last chance to witness the film full of laughter Daily four shows at:— 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On SATURDAY, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.

Royal Opera House.

TO-DAY 4, 6, 8 and 10.

THE KING OF LAUGHTER

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

SAFETY LAST

The world's greatest comedian in the biggest comedy ever filmed.

7 Reels of back-aching side-splitting laughter mixed with nerve tingling thrills.

The only man who did'nt smile was Harold Lloyd's life insurance agent.

Imagine climbing up the outside of a 12-storey building. Harold does this.

You start laughing when the lights go down. You can't laugh when they go up again—you are two weary.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL

Prices: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 3, Re. 2-4, Re. 1-8, As. 12, As. 6 (including tax)

BOOKING OFFICE OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. & 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. & 11 P.M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

WEDNESDAY 4th Mar. 1925, at (8-30 p.m.

MUKANAYAK

SATURDAY, 7th Mar. 1925, at (8-30 p.m.)

MRUCHAKATIKA.

SUNDAY, 8th March 1925, at (3 p.m. Noon)

MANAPAMANA

Manager.

KKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A Supremely charming UNIVERSAL JEWEL

"K—THE UNKNOWN"

Starring

VIRGINIA VALLI

WITH PERCY MARMONT

"K—THE UNKNOWN"

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

As the Drama is a very lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it; you are therefore requested to be in time.

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

KKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!

One of the World's Great Love Stories, set in the glittering pageantry of the Napoleonic Wars.

A Pictorial tribute to one of the Word's greatest heroes.

The Historical Screen Narration covering the rise and fall of one of the World's mightiest despots and most brilliant conquerors.

"A ROYAL DIVORCE"

In 9 gorgeous sumptuous reels, a Magnificent Samuelson Production.

The Tragedy of Napoleon and Josephine—one of the great Love Stories of the World.

Three Shows to-day at 5-30; 7-45 and 10 p. m. (S. T.).

WELLINGTON

CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 12th March 1925, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1 (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Intimating that the term of office of the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Sethna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, and Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia, as Trustees on the Board will expire on the 1st April 1925, (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting that the Corporation may select two Councillors for recommendation to Government for being nominated as Trustees and (c) Election of five Trustees on the Board.

2 (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Haveliwala, Mr. Mangeshrao A. Dabholkar, Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, and Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, members of the standing Committee appointed by the Corporation will retire from office, on the 1st April 1925, and (b) Election of six members of the Standing Committee.

3. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust—Intimating that the term of office of the Hon'ble Mr. Pharoze C. Setna, and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, as Trustees on the Board, expires on the 31st March 1925 and (b) Election of two Trustees on the Board.

4. Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1925-26.

5. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Municipal Gujrati Teachers' Association, Bombay—Forwarding a resolution passed by the Association regarding the Medical Examination of school teachers.

6. Letter from Mr. Bhika Makant Patel, on behalf of the Mayawat Ganadia Community—Regarding the question of granting a plot of ground for the disposal of the dead of the community.

7. Letter from Mr. Bhagwant Vishnu Sampurkar and others—Complaining about the insanitary condition of the latrines and urinals of their chawls in Mughbhat.

8. (a) Letter from Rao Saheb M. D. Rane—Offering certain suggestions with regard to the compilation of the Municipal Electoral rolls for the ensuing elections and the representation of the backward classes and (b) Letter from Mr. Khanderao Ganpatrao Kalekar—On the same subject.

9. Letter from Mr. R. S. Asavale, President of a public meeting of the Depressed Classes, Bombay—Forwarding a resolution passed at the meeting requesting the Corporation to exclude Bigaries and Mukadams, belonging to the Depressed Classes from retrenchment in the Municipal service.

10. Letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista, President, Third Session, Parel Conference, Bombay—Forwarding for necessary action certain resolutions passed at the conference.

11. Letter from Mr. Manekji Pakerji Gotia—Offering certain suggestions with regard to the underground urinal near the Victoria Terminus Station and other matters for the consideration of the Corporation.

12. Letter from Mr. Usman Haji Jusub—Inviting attention to the narrowness of the Duncan Cross Lane.

13. Letter from Mr. P. N. Chachad—Regarding certain grievances with regard to the premises occupied by him at Kumbharwada, Dadar.

14. Letter from Mr. Hirjee Kaloo—Regarding the question of issuing license for a milch-cattle stable at Matunga.

15. Letter from Mr. Dwarkanath Narayan and others—Regarding a Municipal requisition asking them to vacate their premises at Dadar.

16. Letter from Mr. A. K. Patel—Regarding the charge levied by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for the supply of electrical energy.

17. Letter from Mr. Jhinabhoy Mulji Rathod—Suggesting that a clause should be inserted in the license issued to Irani restaurant keepers that members of untouchable classes from Gujrat should not be prevented from entering the shops.

18. Letter from Mr. Surchand K. Shah—Suggesting measures for reducing the number of stray dogs in the City.

19. Letter from Mr. Ambalal Virchand Javeri—Complaining of nuisance caused by a ditch near his chawls situate near the Love Grove Pumping Station.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

20. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner intimating that he has agreed to participate in the assent given by the Director of Development to the assignment in respect of the contract entered into by the Director with the four cement companies for the supply of cement for a period of 10 years.

21. Recommending sanction to Mr. John E. Webster, late Transport Officer's contributions being credited to the Provident Fund and to the amount together with the Municipal share equivalent to his own total contribution with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on both the amounts being paid to his widow.

22. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 8,000 to meet the excess expenditure for repairs to roads over trenches opened by the Water Works Department.

23. Recommending sanction to the work of reconstructing the Municipal portion of the road with cement concrete bottoming and sheet asphalt surface at Parton Road being undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,452.

24. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner, reporting the permission given by him to the Indian Comforts Syndicate to provide chairs on hire to the public at the Esplanade and Chowpati Bandstands.

25. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by a Gluten Factory at Raghunath Joshi's Cart, Dadar, Mr. Bhasker Anant Kowly and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

26. Recommending sanction to the charge of Rs. 7,963-13-0 utilized towards filling in certain low-lying land being treated as Municipal expenses and to a grant of an equal amount being made to adjust the amount advanced to meet the expenses.

27. Recommending sanction to a separate provision amounting to Rs. 18,03,979 under the heading "Excess Customs Duty" being made in the Revised Estimate for the current year for Sections II and III of the Tansa Completion Works.

28. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the arrangement made by him for lighting the passage leading from Sonapur Lane to the Hindu Burning Ground at Queen's Road.

29. Recommending an advance of Rs. 28,500 to meet the cost of obtaining 1,500 brass of Juhu fine white sand.

30. Forwarding for information their resolution giving approval to the right of displaying illuminated advertisements on Municipal lamp-posts being sold to the Publicity Society of India.

31. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter forwarding copy of a note by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Retrenchment Adviser to the Corporation, commending the services rendered by Mr. T. H. Bird as Secretary, Retrenchment Enquiry.

32. Recommending additional grants for payments being made during 1924-26 on account of unexpended balances of certain grants.

33. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for certain expenditure to be treated as advances to be subsequently adjusted against Budget grants or cash recoveries.

34. Recommending an advance of Rs. 3,100 to Dr. M. R. Dalal, Assistant Health Officer, 1st grade, for the purchase of a motor-car for use in connection with his official duties.

35. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained for the removal of unauthorized works.

36 Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,500 to meet the payment of the Corporation's annual contribution for the maintenance of a Textile Technical School proposed to be started by the Social Service League.

37. Recommending an advance of Rs. 9,500 to meet the cost of obtaining a further supply of Juhu white sand delivered at the asphalt plant, Worlee.

38. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to construct storm water drains in the Cross Roads of Mahim Development Scheme No. 1.

39. Forwarding for information the progress report of the Tansa Completion Works.

40. Intimating that a provision of Rs. 12,000 has already been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1925-26 to meet the payment of a monthly grant of Rs. 1,000 for one year to the Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.

41. Sanctioning variation of the Schedule of Establishments so as to admit of the creation of the post of a whole time Dean for the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

42. Recommending approval to the terms of settlement arranged in respect of the acquisition of certain properties for the Mahim Development Scheme.

43. Statement of Budget transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

44. Regarding the question of publishing in booklets sanitary leaflets on different subjects and distributing them among the pupils of municipal schools.

45. Requesting sanction to the payment of a special compassionate allowance to Maruti Satu a coolie in the Road Department.

46. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity to the widow of a deceased Mukadam in the Road Department.

47. Requesting sanction to a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 163 being paid to Khaja Abdul Kadar late Mukadam in the Road Department.

48. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 163 being paid to a late Mukadam in the Lighting Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department.

49. Reporting as to the number of oil-fuel consuming steamers that touched Bombay Harbour from year to year for the last five years.

50. Requesting sanction to 60 additional wagons being constructed instead of 57 already sanctioned for certain Municipal purposes.

51. Reporting on a letter from Messrs. Daghiary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Kilachand Devchand regarding the assessment of their client's property at Girgaum Back Road.

52. Requesting sanction to certain roads constructed by the Port Trust in the vicinity of the Grain Depot and Sewri Oil Installation being named as proposed by the Trustees.

53 Reporting on a letter from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Bapuji Savlaram and others, regarding a requisition for asking their clients to obtain a license for carrying on their trade at the Scale-shed at the Arthur Crawford Markets.

54. Requesting sanction to the preparation of plans and estimates and a specification for the Vaitarna Scheme for increasing water supply to the City.

55. Requesting approval to the work of shifting the Tulsi pipe Line temporarily and relaying it in the same trench as the new Tansa pipes.

56. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy regarding nuisance caused by hawkers and beggars on a portion of Kalbadevi Road.

57. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

58. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

59. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

60. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Manekji Rustomji Patel and others, regarding the desirability of putting up a staircase, giving access from the top of the Delisle Road Overbridge to the west low level road of the north approach.

61. Reporting as to the result of his suggestion to the landlord of premises No. 53, Zaoba's Oart regarding improvement in the water supply of his premises.

62. Reporting as to the result of his suggestion to the landlord of Hathi Buildings, Bhangwadi, regarding improvement in the water supply of his premises.

63. Forwarding Counsel's opinion as to whether a Chairman of the Schools Committee after having resigned his office as such can occupy the Chair at the next meeting of the Committee without being called upon to do so.

64. Reporting on an application from Mr. Douglas Hennel, late Superintendent of Markets for granting him a good service pension.

65. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

66. Regarding the question of screening the Bandra Slaughter houses on the side adjoining the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

67-68. Forwarding notifications issued by him regarding the election of (67) Mr. Haji Isa Haji Usman and (68) Mr. A. J. Raymond.

69 Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land at the junction of Forbe and Falkland Roads being leased to Mr. Gulamalli Fazalbhoy.

70. (a) Requesting that the Corporation may elect 5 members to serve on the Board of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga for the year 1925-26; (b) Notice of motion from Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., seconded by Mr. H. J. Davis—For appointing Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, C.B.E., Dr. K. B. Dadachanji, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to be members of the Board.

71. Requesting sanction to the exchange of certain lands being effected by the Municipality and Port Trust, as proposed by him.

72. Regarding the question of granting good service pensions to Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji and Dr. K. B. Shroff 1st and 2nd Assistants to the Health Officer.

73. Reporting on a complaint regarding the nuisance arising from two eating houses located in premises Nos. 21-22, at Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

74. Requesting approval to an estimate for filling in a further portion of the low-lying ground at the Haines Road Hindu Cemetery.

75. Forwarding estimates for replacing the existing 4" main by a 6" main in Bhawani Shankar Road, Dadar, and for replacing the old 4" main by a 6" main in the remaining portion of Lady Jamshedji Road.

76. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla & Co. for the right of skinning dead animals at Devnar for one year.

77. Requesting that the resolution of the Corporation authorizing the Commissioner to carry out the work of re-wishering leaky tape in private houses free of charge may be rescinded.

78. Regarding the question of renewal of agreements entered into with the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways in connection with the haulage of kutchra and maintenance of sidings at Kurla and Tardeo and of Municipal wagons.

79. Requesting sanction to a building on a plot situated at the junction of Jijibhoy Dadabhai Street and Borah Musjid Street being constructed to a height of 18 feet.

80. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Gokaldas Nagindas regarding his application for permission to stable buffaloes at Gopi Talao, Mahim.

81. Requesting sanction to a revised offer for the purchase of the site of the reclaimed well at Girgaum Back Road.

82. Requesting approval to an estimate of Rs. 25,030 for the construction of an asphalt roadway on cement concrete foundation in Dalal Street.

83. Requesting approval to certain estimates for Sections IV and V of the Tansa Completion Works being modified as proposed.

84. Requesting sanction to the sale of a plot of Municipal land at Dadar.

85. Submitting plans and estimates regarding proposed addition to the Fire Brigade Station at Sewri Cotton Depot.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

86. Confirming the re-appointment of Dr. J. E. Sandilands to be Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality.

87. Forwarding half-yearly returns of patients treated at the various hospitals.

88. Intimating that the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, has been requested to carry out the work of putting up a railing round the area where the late Mr. Tilak was cremated on receipt of the requisite amount (Rs. 696) from the Municipal Corporation.

89. Confirming the bye-laws framed by the Corporation relating to water connections.

90. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding copies of the Administration Report of the Trust for the year ending 31st March, 1924.

91. Letters from Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak, Municipal Auditor—Inviting attention to certain questions in connection with the examination of accounts for the month of January 1925.

92. Regarding the question of the formal orders of the Standing Committee regarding the investments of moneys.

93. Regarding the expenditure sanctioned in connection with the visit to the Tansa Lake by the Councillors and their guests.

94. Letter from Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Vigilance Association—Forwarding copy of the annual report of the Association.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

95. Letter from Mr. C. B. Saver—Resigning his seat on the Corporation with effect from 1st April, 1925.

96. Letter from Mr. H. J. Davis—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

97. Reporting that Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas have ceased to be members of the Tramways Committee.

98. Reporting that Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Mr. C. B. Saver have ceased to be members of the Primary Education Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

99. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee, seconded by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee—For incorporating, important oral statements made by the Commissioner during debates at meetings of the Corporation in the minutes of the Proceedings of the Corporation.

100. From Mr. N. M. Dumasia—For reaffirming the principle that it is derogatory to the dignity of the President of the Corporation for a Councilor to canvass votes for election to the office of the President.

101. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of numbering all wheel-barrows plying in the City, so as to enable the Municipality to recover the wheel-tax from all of them.

102. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot—For appointing Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to be members of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee.

103. From Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla, seconded by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai—For rescinding the resolution of the Corporation disqualifying members from continuing to serve on committees owing to their absence from three successive meetings of the committees.

104—105. From Mr. R. S. Asavale—For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the nuisance (104) committed on Government Gate Road and (105) caused by the dumping of refuse on the open land behind certain chawls on Government Gate Road.

106. From Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded by Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For appointing Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe to be a member of the Primary Education Committee.

107. From Mr. B. N. Mehisheri—For amending the Municipal Act so that when the Commissioner receives an application signed by more than half the number of voters of a ward, from which a Councillor is elected, declaring that the Councillor has lost their confidence the Commissioner should announce that his seat has become vacant.

108—109. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(108) For requesting the Commissioner to take action for the improvement of Hasali Tank Lane, Lady Jamsetji Road and Ash Lane and (109) For expressing opinion that the reclaimed site of Nakhoda Tank at Mahim should be converted into a children's playground.

110. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya, seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Laxuman—For appointing Mr. R. S. Asavale to be a member of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee.

111. From Mr. B. N. Motivala, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar and Mr. Gulabchand Devchand—For appointing Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe as a member of the Roads Committee.

112. From Mr. R. S. Asavale—For appointing Mr. Sunderrao Navalkar to be a member of the Water Supply Committee.

113. From Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar and Mr. Gulabchand Devchand—For appointing Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe to be a member of the Sources of Income Committee.

114. From Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar and Mr. Gulabchand Devchand—For appointing Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe to be a member of the Water Supply Committee.

115. From Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola—For appointing Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee to be a member of the Procedure Rules Committee.

116—117. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee (116) For inviting the attention of the Schools Committee to certain remarks of the Municipal Auditors published in the Administration Report and (117) For inviting the attention of the Standing Committee to the Municipal Auditors' letter regarding the unsatisfactory nature of the account system of the Schools Committee.

118. Regarding the question of stopping the working of a lime kiln put up by Dr. B. S. Shroff for burning lime at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

119. Regarding the nuisance caused by a Municipal Kutchra depot and some latrines situated at the end of Parsi Agiari Lane on Khura Tank Road.

120. Regarding Draft By-laws for the appointment of a Hospital Committee under section 41 of the Municipal Act.

121. Regarding the question of the segregation of mental defectives.

122. Regarding the question of providing hospital accommodation for the treatment of roadside cases of patients.

123. Regarding the question of providing a few beds in the present private Maternity Homes in C and D Wards.

124. Regarding the question of opening dental dispensaries for the poor.

125. Regarding a protest made against the distribution at public expense booklets which recommend vaccination and inoculation.

126. Regarding high rate of Infant Mortality in the City and measures proposed to be taken to cope effectively with the evil.

127. Regarding proposals for substituting a non-refundable terminal tax for the existing town-duty.

128. Regarding the feasibility of abandoning the proposed Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Street Scheme.

129. Regarding an offer of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., one of the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy for giving a donation of Rs. 1 lakh as a Trust Fund to the Corporation for the purpose of a school giving primary, secondary and industrial education in the name of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy.

130. Regarding the question of the liability of Government to contribute towards the cost of Primary Education in Bombay City.

131. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding excepts from the Committee's proceedings.

By order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1925.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ON and After the 9th March, 1925, the HEAD OFFICE of this Company will be at
214, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
(First floor—over Singers).
22796

GENUINE LINSEED OILS,

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.
Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY. LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments.
State Railways and
All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19735 Agents.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Churchgate, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the breaking of 6 lakhs Cft. of 2 inch gauge metal from sound stone to be excavated from the Railway Company's quarry at Udwada. The work is to commence from 1-5-25 and must be completed before 31-3-26.

2. Separate rates should be quoted:—
(a) For breaking 2" gauge ballast and screening and stacking the same for measurement in stacks not less than 8 ft. in height and within 150 ft. of quarry sidings.
& (b) For breaking, screening, stacking, loading and unloading including engine hire and all other charges.

The averaged lead of the run-out would be 35 miles.

3. At the quarry there is certain ballast breaking plant which is the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Tenderers should state whether it is their intention to make use of this plant during the execution of the contract. The plant may be inspected by them on application to the Executive Engineer, Bulsar. If the said plant is made use of it shall be worked and maintained by and at the cost of the Contractor and a charge for the use of the same at the rate of Rs. 150 p.m. will be recovered from the Contractor during the continuance of this contract.

4. After October 1st, the successful tenderer will be required to produce not less than 1 lakh cubic feet of 2" metal monthly.

5. Metal shall be stacked for measurement in stacks not less than 8 ft. in height on sites which shall be pointed out by the Executive Engineer, Bulsar.

6. Sealed tenders marked "TENDER FOR BALLAST CONTRACT" should be submitted so as to reach the office of the undersigned not later than 23-3-25.

7. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be lodged with the Treasurer, B. G System, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay as Earnest Money and his receipt must be enclosed with the tender, without which the tender will not be considered.

In the case of the successful tenderer, this deposit will be retained during the continuance of the contract, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to himself the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

9. The quantity of metal mentioned in para 1 above is approximate and in the event of the Railway Company requiring metal more than the 6 lakhs cft. mentioned therein, the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the same rate and under same conditions.

28th Feb. 1925.

ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
—Churchgate, Bombay.
22711

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE are REMOVING our Offices from the 1st of March, 1925, to Ground Floor, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummam Street, Fort Bombay.
POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO.
M844

SHARES LOST,

ORDINARY SHARES CERTIFICATES Nos. 154901 to 154920 and Preference Shares Nos. 15491 and 15492 in the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta, standing in the name of Birdhichand Dugar having been LOST about March last, the Company has been requested to issue duplicates.
M866

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA,

BILLIARD EXHIBITION GAME AND MATCH.

BILLIARD EXHIBITION GAME AND MATCH by Mr. Mike Elias has been arranged on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 6-30 p.m. in the Gymkhana Pavilion when members are requested to be present.
S. A. TALPADE,
Hon. Secretary.
for Billiards.
M868

THE POONA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED from 1st of March, 1925, to 123, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
H. M. MEHTA and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
22769

WANTED.

A competent man for the non-Government post of Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council. Only outdoor men who have had some experience of Scouting need apply.

Must be prepared to act as Treasurer of the Scout funds, to travel on inspection duty and to edit the Headquarters Gazette.

Pay from 200 rupees a month and travelling expenses according to Civil Service Regulation. Engagement to last for one year in the first instance from early March, but it is expected that the post will be permanent.

Applications should be forwarded to the undersigned immediately, stating qualifications, age, etc.

A. C. MILLER.
Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council.
4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road,
Poona, 18th February, 1925.
22802

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the executors of the Will of the late D. M. PEREIRA, the following properties at and near Rajan Mouze Dahda, Bandra, will be sold by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1925, at the Auctioneers, Messrs. Ghandhy & Co. No. 73, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land with the tenement or dweling house standing thereon and situate partly on Gaothan Land and partly on non-agricultural land bearing Survey No. 257 admeasuring Gaothan land 19g (One hundred and thirty-nine) square yards and Non-agricultural land admeasuring 658 square yards and Survey No. 273, Pot No. 12, admeasuring 4¼ Gunthas, which such pieces of land are bounded as follows, i.e. to say, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 273, Pot No. 13 on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 273, Pot Nos. 10 and 11, on or towards the West by the Public Road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Joseph Fernandes and partly by the property of Dominic Ferreira.

LOT NO. 2.

SECONDLY:—

Survey No.	Pot Nos.
271	1.
273	1, 2, 8 and 9, Both

together, admeasuring in all 925 square yards and bounded as follows i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the North by Survey No. 272 Pot No. 3, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 272 Pot Nos. 7 and 9 and on or towards the South by lands bearing Survey No. 271 Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 273 Pot No. 1 the assessment whereof is to be fixed by the Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

THIRDLY:— LOT NO. 3.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. (Gunthas)	Assessment.
278	7	13	0 8 0

(With half day's water from Navi Baw.)

FOURTHLY:— LOT NO. 4.

Survey No.	Pot No. (Gunthas)	Area.	Assessments. Rs. As. Ps.
279	3	5½	1 8 0

(With half day's water from Borkanchi Baw.)

FIFTHLY:— LOT NO. 5.

282	15	2	0 4 0
282	16	1½	0 4 0
282	19	4½	1 8 0

(With one day's water from Undichi Baw.)

For particulars and plans of Lots Nos. 1 and 2 apply to Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, Attorneys for the Executors at 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 27th day of February, 1925.
FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS.
Attorneys for the Executors.
22800

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HATIMBHOY GOOLAMHOOSEIN has agreed to sell to our client the whole of the property belonging to him described in the Schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undermentioned at their Office in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1925.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Pakmodia Street and Masjid, Yacoob Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, known as "Lucky Building" and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 370 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 703, 1217, 1219 and 3133, New Nos. 7876 and 8384, Old Survey Nos. 1148 and 1149 and New Survey Nos. 4471, 4472 and 2/4472 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6997 to 6999, and Street Nos. 114, 116, 118, 136, 122, 124 and 56 to 64 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Vohra Abdool Hoosein Moosaji, on or towards the South by a Public Road, on to towards the East by the said Pakmodia Street and on or towards the West by a public passage.

LITTLE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22758

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2079 of 1924.
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, Limited. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
HARICHAND KUNDANLAL & CO. and Anr. ..... Defendants.

To,
(1). Messrs. HARICHAND KUNDANLAL AND CO., a firm.
(2). Messrs. NIHALCHAND JAMNADAS, a firm.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against you in which the Plaintiffs' claim is for the recovery of the sums of Rs. 3,700 under two Promissory Notes for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, both latel the 1st February, 1924 drawn by you Harichand Kundanlal & Co., in favour of you Messrs. Nihalchand Jamnadas and endorsed by you Messrs. Nihalchand Jamnadas in favour of the Plaintiffs and of Rs. 20 for Notarial charges for noting the non-payment of the said Promissory Notes and the costs of this Suits and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum until payment.

If you desire to defend the said suit, you must within 10 days from the publication of this advertisement exclusive of the day of such publication apply to the said Court for leave to appear and defend the Suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted.

In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain judgment against both of you.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum mentioned above or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of order XXXVII Rule 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1925.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22800

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of DAYAL KURJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Lohana, a piecegoods Merchant. ..... Deceased.

TRIBHUWANDAS DAYAL, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
) E. J. DAVAR.

The 20th day of February, 1925.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Manchester, Feb. 11—By a bare majority of 44 per cent American spinners representing the requisite number of spindles within the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, have voted for the reduction of the working week to 35 hours, writes the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" (Feb. 11). The curtailment will take effect as from next Monday, and since it now conveniently represents a stoppage for Saturday and Monday, it is said that measures may be taken to ensure general observance in that way instead of permitting the much less easily supervised method of stopping an equivalent number of spindles throughout the week. The results of the ballot do not adequately reveal the probable degree of obedience to the new short time programme. Owners of 12.55 per cent of the spindles within the Federation voted against curtailment from 39 1/4 hours to 35 hours. Owners of 7.01 per cent did not vote at all. It does not follow that this opposition will proceed to defeat the whole movement by individual action. Many of these spinners will fall into step; others can be persuaded to do so, while it is essential to recognise that several spinners, including one large group of mills, standing outside the Federation are pledged to its short-time policy and are said to be even more rigid in its observance than members themselves.

As matters stand, therefore, it would appear that there will be a slight curtailment in the supply of yarn, and, since this may coincide with an expansion in the demand, a stop should be put to the weakening of yarn prices, which of itself has undermined the confidence of the trade during the past month. As a consequence the prospects of immediate new business may be improved, although over a longer period it can be argued that higher prices will entail a smaller turn-over. So far, however, prices are firmer only in a few sections, although last week's sales were on a distinctly larger scale. Some of this demand for yarn seemed to represent belated covering by manufacturers who had been waiting for still lower prices. The demand at the beginning of this week has been quieter and coarse counts are difficult to sell. Ring beams are specifically mentioned amongst the qualities which have improved in price during the week-end. There is little to be said about Egyptian yarns, as current business is confined to small lots for immediate delivery. The raw material was yesterday more than 2d. per pound dearer than a week ago.

Conditions amongst manufacturers are very diverse, for while some are rapidly running short of orders others still continue to sell more than their production. On the whole there was more cloth sold last week than in any week since the beginning of the year. This may not be saying very much, but the inquiry received was much larger although the prices offered were generally quite out of range of the Manchester level. In one way the demand was quite unsatisfactory in that it comprised the purchase of wide fabrics which are already well sold. It is the narrow looms of Lancashire that now require employment. It is also reported that the demand for fabrics containing artificial silk has fallen off of late, and the suggestion has been made that this demand was unnaturally excited during the last half of 1924.

Trade with India is very much in the same position as it was a week ago, except that a certain proportion of the offers have found a home. As usual when the Indian demand recovers from a period of depression the lead is taken by dhooties and light bleached goods. From Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, and Madras the inquiry for these fabrics has been quite considerable and it has been found possible to accept a small proportion of the offers. Grey shirtings have also been disposed of in small lots and the Calcutta inquiry is being watched with some interest. According to an old saying, a good year for wheat is also good year for the shirting trade and if this is true there may be some benefit after all in high wheat prices. Amongst the factors restraining the India market one may mention the continued absence of a definite lead and the accumulation of stocks at the leading ports, although a slight improvement in clearances is now reported from Calcutta.

In China also stocks are beginning to cause alarm as it is considered that when stocks of white shirtings in Shanghai reach a million pieces the time has come for caution. The first auctions after the China New Year have also disappointed expectations, although it should be remembered that the exchange rate fell during the holiday. Under the circumstances the volume of Shanghai inquiry received in Manchester has not been unsatisfactory, and some business is recorded in white shirtings. Java and Singapore have placed some orders whilst the Near East and the African markets, North and West, have been more active United States buyers are still taking a rest from their excessive activity of November and December, but they continue to take an interest in the very finest and expensive poplins. More has been heard of the home trade this week.

JUTE.

Dundee, Feb. 11.—The tone of the market is rather evasive, buyers acting so much on their own initiative that prices continue to vary. The activity which followed the long lull last week has, to some extent ceased, probably owing to the fact that raw material continues to arrive. There have been further reductions in raw jute and with the notable exceptions of Daisee and Tossa there has been an almost general reduction of 10s. a ton. Very little business has, however, resulted. Narrow hessian widths are in demand, and prices in this respect are firm. There has been a good deal of inquiry generally for cloth with Government interest in twilled sacking. In the yarn market the discrepancy in price is the most marked. The chief inquiry here has been in connection with cable work in the Pacific.

Prices:—Raw jute: First mark actuals February-March £41 10s., groups £40, red SCC actuals £39 10s., Daisee 2 £40, 10s., Tossa 2 £41 10s. Yarns: 8lb. cops 6.13 (4s. 1d.) to 6.25 (4s. 2d.), spools 6.25 (4s. 2d.) to 6.38 (4s. 3d.) sacking chains 6.38 (6-/8d.) hessian chains 6.65 6¾d.). Chested hessians 11 por. 10½oz. 40in., 5.13 (5½d.); 10oz., 40in. 4.88 (4-7/8d.); 9oz., 4.50 (4½d.); 8oz., 4; floor-cloth, 9½oz. 76in., 9.50 (9½d.).

COAL.

Cardiff, Feb. 10.—The steam coal trade continues quiet, with buyers cautious in placing business and withholding orders until forced by necessity to close. Recent gales have delayed much tonnage, and stocks have been augmented, and in several cases have caused colliery stoppages for want of rolling stock. Shippers with ready tonnage can secure concessions of from 3d. to 9d per ton, but for forward loading quotations are nominally unaltered, although easier in undertone.

From France inquiries now steadily, with some hope of improvement hinging upon the more active state of her metal trade. The rise in the Belgian franc has brought demand from this quarter to a low ebb. Italy is purchasing meagrely, due to an advance in Mediterranean freight rates Average supplies are being consigned to South America and the coaling stations Among new inquiries under negotiation are requirements of the French State railways over the next three months and 30,000 tons of large and 30,000 tons of small for Algerian State railways, delivery over three months ending May.

Best Admiralty large moves off slowly with prices tending to recede from 27s Seconds are relatively better and remain steady, although supplies are less tight than formerly at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 3d. Drcoals meet a modest trade at 26s. to 26s. 6d bests and 24s. ordinaries. Dry sized coals are strong and in good demand. Monmouthshires are executing a steady business and quotations are maintained at 24s. to 24s. 6d. black vein large, 23s. 6d. Western Valleys, and 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. Easterns Small coals are firm when sold alone, but offer at 3d. to 6d. discount when taken in conjunction with large. Best steams are 16s. to 16s. 6d., good bunkers 15s. to 15s 6d., and cargo brands 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6.

Patent fuel maintains recent improvement and quotations are firmly held at 25s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. on a steady demand Coke is steady and in slightly better demand at 35s. furnace grades and 45s. to 50s special foundry.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (New York) of January 28:—The ginning report takes first place in the cotton news of the week. It was bearishly construed and caused a sharp decline in the market. It showed that 13,308,000 bales were ginned up to January 16. The quantity still to be ginned can only be guessed at and that everyone may make his own calculations the following figures are submitted. They cover the last thirteen years.

Ginning (In thousands of bales).

	To Dec. 13.	Dec. 13 to J.16.	After Total Jan.16,	lint cotton ginned
1924-25	12,796	512	.....	.....
1923-24	9,549	395	227	10,171
1922-23	9,489	159	81	9,729
1921-22	7,791	121	64	7,978
1920—21	10,876	1,139	1,256	13,271
1919-20	9,397	910	1,019	11,326
1918-19	10,281	768	857	11,906
1917-18	10,132	439	677	11,248
1916-17	10,839	299	226	11,364
1915-16	10,306	446	316	11,068
1914-15	13,972	944	990	15,906
1913-14	12,927	655	401	13,983
1912-13	12,439	650	400	13,489
1911-12	13,771	745	1,037	15,553

But it remains to be seen whether a few hundred thousand bales more or less will seriously affect the price obtainable for the unsold portion of the crop. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, but in the case of this crop the weight of the last straw has been felt for some time and it is only because it is now becoming visible that it is regarded as weighty.

As an offset the enormous exports are to be considered. They are already well in excess of 5,000,000 bales. For the season they will probably reach 7,500,000 and may be 8,000,000 bales. Our domestic consumption will be at least 6,000,000 bales and these two items will probably absorb the crop without allowing for any increase in the famine stocks held by American Spinners at the end of last season.

Supply and demand are therefore in equipoise and sentiment is the only influence by which the scales are likely to be disturbed. Just at present the sentimental influences are negative or neutral, but if the boom in the stock market should subside or be followed by a decline it is possible that cotton might act sympathetically.

This carefully qualified prognosis is about all that the conservative diagnostician can say for the market is balanced with a nicety that is almost without precedent. Meantime there are some other features in the week's news that call for passing comment.

The Department of Agriculture, for instance, has increased its estimate of the world's consumption last season by 582,000 bales. This of course increases the strength of the bullish hypothesis proportionately. Just why the earliest underestimate was put out is not explained and the Department is being taken bitterly to task for publishing figures of which it could not be sure.

The criticism appears to be deserved and emphasizes the unwisdom of a governmental policy that seeks to provide business men with statistics that they can obtain themselves.

A Manchester despatch which asserted that the Master Spinners' federation had issued a statement in which a very pessimistic view of Lancashire's fueure was expressed has also created more or less comment. It is generally discredited here because it is in conflict with private reports as well as because the advance in sterling is regarded as a harbinger of commercial prosperity for Great Britain.

The domestic dry goods market showed an improving tendency until Friday, when they were somewhat chilled by the sudden decline in cotton futures. Just as soon as the contract market becomes steadier a revival of activity is expected, as everyone seems agreed that jobbers and retailers have very small stocks that must soon be replenished.

Talk of a reduced acreage for the next crop persists. It is logical, but in its speculative aspect it may be premature.

In this connection it is also in order to consider the prizes that the Dallas *News* and a Laurel, Mississippi bank are offering to those farmers who can secure a high yield per acre. An authenticated production of two bales per acre has been attained in several instances. If the result should be intensified cultivation throughout the cotton belt the size of the acreage would become unimprotant.

JEHANGIR DINSHAW MUSEUM & HALL

OPENING CEREMONY AT BROACH.

A Broach correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Pratt, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner N.D., at the request of the Broach Sanitary Association came down specially to Broach to perform the opening ceremony of the Jehangir Dinshaw Museum and Hall and to unveil the portrait of late Mr. Jehangir Vakil, who died in Cashmere in 1915 while on a shooting trip. A princely donation of 78,000 was given by the father of the deceased, Dr. Dinshaw B. Vakil, (a retired cotton merchant in Bhavnagar but belonging to Broach) for the following objects to commemorate the name of his deceased son:—Rs. 30,000 towards founding a Commercial School attached to the Government High School to be named after his son Mr. Jehangir, Rs. 12,000 towards the construction of a Hall and Sanitary Museum to be called the "Jehangir D. Vakil Hall and Sanitary Museum," and Rs. 36,000 towards the construction of the Government Middle School.

The whole block has been constructed at a total cost of Rs. 92,000 by the P.W.D. and forms an ornamental structure in the surrounding locality where schools, Government Hospital, The Victoria Clock Tower, Municipal office, the English Church and other handsome buildings are situated.

The Sanitary Association took the opportunity of honouring the Commissioner to bid him farewell on his approaching retirement and presented him with an address which was presented to him by the Collector after being read before a large distinguished assemblage in the handsome museum and hall by Sardar Khan Bahadur A. M. Dalal.

In the course of his reply to the address, Mr. Pratt said:—"So I think I have good grounds for congratulating you on your success in awakening an interest in the problems of the public health. I sympathise with your complaint about your limited sources and I have asked Government to give favourable consideration to your appeal for help. But there is always a very long cue of applicants standing outside the doors of the Finance Department and I am afraid that you may have to wait a long time for your turn. But in these matters money is less important than knowledge and zeal and enthusiasm. I hope there will be others to follow Mr. Dinshaw Vakil's fine exapmle. Your financial difficulties will disappear as knowledge will increase and spread in towns and villages of the value of healthy conditions of life good food, pure water, clean houses and streets. Drainage even such simple surface drainage as will prevent water logging in villages, sufficient open spaces and play-grounds.

It will often be found that even malaria prevention much good will follow from even a small expenditure of money. The really important expenditure of time and trouble in careful observation and study of local conditions. I am sure that in the future there will be many workers who will find inspiration in the long and valuable services of Sardar Adarji Dalal to the District Local Board.

On behalf of his father-in-law Mr. Ardeshir B. Contractor thanked the Commissioner for his kindly coming over to perform the ceremony. The Commissioner was then garlanded by the Collector and the proceedings terminated.

ELLORE ANNANDANA SAMAJAM.

The following is a brief report of the Ellore Annandana Samajam (or the feeding-house of the poor):—

Ellore, Anna, Vastra, Vaidya, Vidyadana Samajam, Ellore, was established in 1913.

The Progress of funds received is noted below:—

To the end of 1917 Rs. 2,277/3/5; to the end of 1921 Rs. 4,565/2/6; to the end of 1922 Rs. 10,178/12/3; to the end of 1923 Rs. 17,948/11/4; Balance on hand of 1924 is Rs. 20.044/6/0.

Now there are 101 permanent members of whom 20 are permanent trustees (Vide page 4) who paid not less than Rs. 500 and the remaining 81 members paid from Rs. 20 to Rs. 300. The list of the names of the 81 donors is given in this report. The interest on the donations only will be spent in the names of the donors every year.

Every day food was given to the poor and disabled whose number exceeded 20,000 during the year, and clothes were distributed once in the year on 15th December 24 to 370 persons.

The interest on the permanent fund reserved for Vasthradanam is Rs. 145/12/0 and the amount received towards the same as donations from others is Rs. 234/14/0

During this year special feeding was given to the extent of Rs. 631/11/0. The income and expenditure of 1924 is shown in Appendix C and D. There is permanent fund for night meals (Madhukaram) for only 10 days which is used for the same. Free medicine and education are not being administered for want of funds. "The interest on the permanent fund for Annadanam is sufficient to run the feeding for 6 months and the next six months are covered by the annual donations of 170 donors.

(1) Capital, immoveable or moveable property given as charity to this institution will never be refunded, only the interest accruing on the capital will be utilized for the specified charities. (2) Patts and receipts will be given to the charities endowed to the Capital Fund and receipts only will be given to the other charities. Pattas will be given with the signatures of not less than five Permanent Trustees. (3) One may give for any number of poor feedings. Nobody has any right to claim their's alone should be performed restricting those of others. (4) Everything purchased will have a voucher; no credit is accepted, poor feeding should be paid for, in advance. Rs. 5 is the minimum for poor feeding for a day.

The objects of the Samajam, are: (1) To give Food, Ganji and water to the needy. (2) To give Cloth, Medicine, Education to the poor. (3) To give Ganji, water and Grass to the cattle. (4) To help Associations with similar objects, to affiliate them to this association and to start branches. (5) To conduct any charitable institution. (6) To establish asylums and introduce cottage industries

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

CHARGES AGAINST CENTRAL BANK DIRECTORS.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump, at the Bombay High Court, on Monday, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani filed an application for a rule calling upon Mr. P. C. Sethna and Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla of the Central Bank of India to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court on certain allegations.

Mr. Brown instructed by Messrs. Rele and Company appeared for the applicant.

In support of his application the applicant stated that a meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank was held on February 27, 1925. Mr. Sethna presided at the meeting and Mr. Pochkhanawalla was present as Managing Director of the Bank. The applicant had filed a suit against the Bank on February 24, 1925 for inter alia a declaration that certain balance sheets and other statements issued by the Bank were incorrect in material particulars and that the payment of certain ad interim dividends were irregular and "ultra vires." At the meeting the applicant raised a point of order as to whether in view of the suit that was filed by him it was competent for the meeting to discuss the bank's balance sheet, that matter being "sub-judice."

Mr. Shamdasani alleged that Mr. Sethna read out the point of order raised by him but arbitrarily ruled it out and proceeded to make his speech which was reported in various newspapers. In the course of his speech the chairman had stated that Mr Shamdasani was again on the war path and had filed a complaint challenging the accuracy of the balance sheet though it had been signed by two auditing firms. The shareholders depositors and the public need have no apprehension in regard to the fresh attempt on the part of Mr. Shamdasani to harm the bank. The chairman had also otherwise adversely commented upon the action of the applicant in filing the suit and characterised it as fictitious and ill-founded complaints in the form of law suits.

The applicant alleged that these and other passages in the chairman's speech and in the directors' report were intended and calculated to interfere with and prejudice the fair trial of the suit he had filed in the Court.

His Lordship granted a Rule.

AXE IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read the article by "Scrutator" in the Chronicle of the 19th instant with your editorial remarks thereon as well as the letter in your correspondence column in today's paper from 'Fair-play' who has unnecessarily imported into the discussion a spirit of communal prejudice.

"Scrutator's" article seemed to me to be a helpful and constructive suggestion to the authorities in the light of the principles laid down by you in your Editorial of 18th December 1924. Fairplay's assumption that it is a hue and cry on the part of Madrasis in the Trust against the present acting Secretary, must be put down as totally wrong in only for the fact that the retrenchment has affected more local people than Madrasis; and in a discussion of this sort, to invoke communal prejudice is not constructive criticism. of the Retrenchment scheme as outlined by 'Scrutator.'

Admitting for the sake of argument that 'Fairplay' has proved that a man on Foreign Service is as much costly to the Trust as any other servant of the Board, it does not dispose of all the arguments of the 'Scrutator' in favour of his scheme f amalgamation of duties to 'save superfluous drain'. It is a pity that 'Fairplay' should have rushed into print on a trivial point invoking all the ait of communal prejudice and Indianization. without making any sensible contribution to the discussion of the scheme of "scrutator" on its merits.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

(Continued from column 6).

Unfortunately, there is no such political pressure in this country with the result that the Manchester Guardian Commercial is in a position to write that "though there has been a good deal of talk recently of India orders being placed anywhere but in this country and especially in America and Germany *the situation has been much exaggerated.*" I have italicised the last few words as it shows the opinion of one of the leading commercial weeklies, and we are also told that "whatever may be the actual position to-day only quite so recently order for something like 80 per cent. of the Indian locomotive requirements were placed in this country." The Tariff Board was led into believing that there was not after all such a demand for locomotives in this country and its members refrained on this reason from making any definite suggestion with regard to the point. It is feared, of course, by British trade papers that the British monopoly will not continue long owing to the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways passing from private control to become part of the India Railway system. The article above referred to in the Manchester Guardian Commercial says that the fact cannot be overlooked that Germany can quote from 30 to 50 per cent. below British prices and yet notwithstanding this great difference between British and Continental quotation India is expected to patronise the product turned out by British manufacturers. If this is not an injustice and unfairness, one should like to know what is. And yet the suggestion for having the Stores Department located in India only and getting tenders invited here does not find any practical support from the Government of India!

Economic & Financial Review.

BARMECIDES' FEAST.

BY "KRISTODAS."

I recently read a story in an English magazine showing the atmosphere the personality of a man or woman leaves upon a place which he or she may have inhabited for a long time; and this atmosphere in its turn affects those who come to live in the same building influencing them powerfully both in their character and outward circumstances. The Bombay Millowners' Association completed its fifty years recently and out of this half a century of working it was housed in the same building and managed by the same staff as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for more than 48 years. It is but natural therefore that the environments and surroundings and even the presence on the Committee of seven Europeans must have their reaction upon the outlook and perspective of the Association. The "Times of India" in a well-written leader remarked that the Association celebrated its golden jubilee in a truly British manner by having a dinner at the Taj. There cannot be the slightest objection to such a mode of celebrating the golden jubilee, nor to having His Excellency the Governor as a guest thereat. One can understand and appreciate an invitation extended to the head of the Presidency if not from any other point of view atleast with the object of keeping up his interest in the staple industry of the Province. Celebration of all such events, however, has deep significance which was, it is to be feared, lost sight of by the authorities of the Association. The celebration of the golden jubilee of a public association representing the interests of the staple industry of the Province should have been organised with a view to show the importance of the industry to the country at large the difficulties through which it has passed and the hopes and expectations it has for the future. All these functions can best be discharged by having as the guest of the evening a personality who may have identified himself with the industry and who may have dedicated a life-time to its service. No better man could have been found than the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Wachha the Doyen of the Indian mill-industry and Indian economics, the selfless and devoted worker who has given his whole lifetime to the service of this particular industry. His Excellency as an honest Britisher must have himself felt uncomfortable in the position in which he was placed by his hospitable hosts, for though the leading speakers both at the dinner and at the annual meeting held in the forenoon tried to make it out that he agitation the Millowners' Association had been carrying on for the repeal of the "obnoxius" cotton excise duty was directed not against Lancashire but chiefly against Japan which was competing with the local industry, even a tyro in the field of Indian history and economics knows how there is no love lost between Lancashire and the Indian mill industry. In fact, if one may say, it is a sort of a blood feud, for this particular antagonism is not either of to-day or yesterday but can be traced back to the beginning of British rule in India when vigorous attempts were made and made successfully to stamp out the handloom industry from this country. The competition of Japan is but of recent date and this competition is not to be feared so much as it has no political backing behind it. Japan competes, if one may say, on equal terms, but in fighting with Lancashire we have to fight with a heavy handicap against us, for Lancashire votes can influence all the British political parties and unfortunately for us the commercial and political policy of this land always depends upon the wills, whims and caprices of these political parties whatever the party in power may be. I have referred to this dinner as the feast without the bridegroom, for there was no personality connected intimately with the Indian mill-industry or with the history of Indian economics during recent times as the guest of the evening, nor was it graced by the presence of one man who alone can heal and cement the relations between the employer and the employees and who by his gospel of love self-respect, and Swaraj has rendered inestimable service to his countrymen and to whom all in India, the Government or the people, can well turn as to a trusted friend sure of receiving advice of the right sort at the right moment. Surprise may be expressed by some as to the propriety of Mahatmaji being invited to such a dinner on the grounds of his so-called opposition even to machinery. His opposition to machinery, however, has been very greatly misunderstood and one may confidently say that the millowners have not a greater friend than Mahatmaji. No greater proof of this fact can there be than the great prosperity of the mill industry while the gospel of Mahatmaji for Swadeshi was being carried on throughout the length and breadth of the country. For years and years the cult of Swadeshi was preached from political platforms but to not much effect till Gandhiji came upon the scene with his inspired message and with himself as a personal symbol of that Swadeshi campaign he was waging. He put the cause of Swadeshi upon quite a different platform altogether and the practical and abiding spirit Swadeshi is taking nowadays is to be ascribed to his efforts in this direction. The Princes of Kathiawar have now at least come to recognise in him their best friend and millowners of the country and even the Government of India will, in no distant future, come to appreciate his gospel and recognise him not as their opponent but as their friend and guide.

FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.

I may be wrong but I believe that this is the first time when the Millowners' Association has come out with a definite grievance only against the Japanese so much so that placards of evening newspapers were out in big headlines of Jap Menace. Undoubtedly there is the Japanese competition which is ousting the local piecegoods both from the home market and some the markets like Mesopotamia and East Africa to which our goods are being exported. This is not, however, the only menace we are concerned with. It may be that for tactical reasons much is now being made of this Japanese menace but it must never be forgotten that the menace from Lancashire is all the while there, sometimes active some times passive, but pregnant with immense possibilities of doing harm to the indigenous industry. Far-seeing mill-owners have proclaimed publicly that it is possible to supply all the wants and requirements of India in the piecegoods line by the Indian mills. If this is a possibility even in immediate future, Lancashire will try its level best to checkmate it. It is said that Lancashire is supplying certain lines of piecegoods which are not at present manufactured by Indian mills. Those who argue in this wise forget that it is very possible to even revolutionise sartorial tastes and fashions of the people and that provided good and cheap stuff is forthcoming people will buy indigenous materials in preference to foreign ones. What is required is a genuine and wholesome faith on the part of millowners themselves in the feasibility of the boycott of foreign piecegoods. I am not concerned here with political boycott preached on other occasions. I am talking of a commercial possibility which can be utilised for the permanent good of the land with co-operation, patriotism, organisation and concerted work. Human nature always leans towards placid comfort and resents being disturbed from tranquil equanimity. It was very sweet and pleasant to be assured by His Excellency that evidences of better feeling, better understanding and more sympathetic insight in regard to Indian affairs can be found to-day in Manchester than ever existed there before. He assured his hosts that the people of Manchester did not wish to see new obstacles placed across their commercial path nor old ones increased and that they realised there how poor the consuming population of India was and the hardship which high prices inflicted on them when they were related to an article of prime necessity such as cotton clothing was to the people of India. This last sentence disturbs me considerably, for it has a ring of familiarity about it. It is a sentiment so unctuously indulged in by representatives of the Anglo-Indian trade and industries in this land that one fights shy of it whenever and wherever it is expressed. Manchester manufacturers are welcome to these tender and gentle feelings of commisseration with the poverty of the people of this land but even at the risk of being charged with holding un-Christian feelings I would say that India had better be spared any expression in practice of this sympathy of theirs. From this topic His Excellency naturally led to the topic of cotton prices and the work of the Central Cotton Committee and the prices of cotton regarding which he remarked: "The interests of Bombay and Lancashire are identical in this great problem." Here again my humble belief is that the interests of India and Lancashire are not common. The Central Cotton Committee, in my opinion, has not been created from the philanthropic motives of benefitting Indian agriculturists or Indian industries, nor is it being run at present in their interests. Lancashire has been scouring round the world in search of cotton which it dreads and dreads rightly perhaps will be only available from the United States of America on payment of prices which the United States will dictate and will rob it of its profits. The Sukkur Barrage, notwithstanding the repeated denials on the part of the Government and its supporters, is going to provide just such a big area of cotton for Lancashire and efforts at increasing production of long-staple cotton are all meant at providing the hungry maw of Lancashire with its food. There is nothing in common, therefore between the interests of Lancashire and India, nothing in common except our common humanity and Lancashire is not even prepared to recognise the claims which this common humanity wants for its own development and self-expression.

LOCOMOTIVES.

The purchase of Locomotives has formed a subject of a good deal of correspondence between the Government of India and some of our representative commercial bodies. The former always argue that they are helpless with regard to orders placed by Company-managed railways. This contention is entirely wrong, for the Company-managed railways differ from State-managed railways only in the matter of management, all these railways being the property of the State which can enforce buying atleast in the cheapest market if it wants to. Instances came to light last year of Australia having placed its orders with the United States of America for a large number of locomotives. Australian railways are placing orders with Australian manufacturers though British locomotive builders have been asked to quote for quite a large number of engines for that country. The Manchester Guardian Commercial correspondent writes in its "Commercial Weekly" that low and unremunerative tenders have been submitted in each case but that almost without exception the orders have ultimately been placed in Australia at prices not only above the cost prices of the British builders but after there have been added to these cost prices, freight charges, erection costs and import duties. This has been said to be due to "political pressure in Australia".

(Continued in column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 682
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A Frcs. 737
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 722

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 107

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 211½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 157½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 281½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.76 1/16
London—Paris Frcs. 93.47
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.10
London—Rome Liras 119.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady but dull.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, March 3. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s ..	1/6 5 16
Fcs. Demand.	682
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	156
Shanghai	211 1/2
Japan	111 3/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

London, Mar. 2.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 steady.
Bar Gold £ 4/6/10 downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/8 steady.

London, Mar. 2.

Rentes 3 per cent 48.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.
Closing Tone of Silver—China selling, India bought, Steady
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 2.

Stockholm	1768
Christiania	3128
Amsterdam	1193
Switzerland	24.8

The Bombay Mails of 12th ultimo were delivered in London on 2nd March.

New York, Mar. 2.

Demand Bills 47587

London, Mar. 2.

Exchange on London in Paris 9340
—Do—in Germany 20,039,000m.
—Do—in Italy 11877.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 3.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 89 1/4 —1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 91 1/2 —1/4
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 7/8 —1/4
Convesion Loan £ 76 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 107 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 1/2 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchgd
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 1/2 —1/2.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 18 5/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 13/12/6
Sovereigns forward. Rs. 13/13
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/14
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/14/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22
Bar silver ready, Rs. 73/5
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73/5
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73/3

London, Mar. 2.

Bar gold ready, £86/10
Silver ready, d. 32/2
Silver forward, d. 32

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. Market closed firm on the fall. China sold forward. Decline temporary.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 66/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 94.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 96/15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 97/15.
3½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 103/10.
6 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 101/13.
6 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 102/15.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 74/12.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 96.
Tone of Market:—Steady, more inquiry all round.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4½ per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6½ per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 6½ per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 6½ per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 6 per cent
Tone of Money:—Market firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened easy to-day but closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1400, India Bank 74/4 Central Bank 25, Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 455, Apollo 18/8, Bombay Cotton 537/8, Bombay Dyeing 952/8, Bradbury 490, Crescent 252/8, Century 465' Central India 532/8, Colaba Land 157/4, Currim 480, David 500, Sawn 705, Edward Sassoon 175, E. D. Sassoon 1/8, Elphinstone 37/8, Fazulbhoy 965, Finlay 850, Globe 51/4, Gokak 121/4, Indian Bleaching 230, Indore Malwa 385, Jamshed Mfg., 135, Kasturchand 170, Khatau 120, Kilachand 6/4, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhowji 367/8, Mathuradas 270, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 130, New Great 417/8, New City 300, Pabaney 365, Pearls 571/4, Phoenix 555, Simplex 223/12, Standard 1590, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 640, Tata Mill 223/12, Vishnu Cotton 1780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 520, Alcock 220, B. Burma 345, Bt. Burma Pet 4/14, B. Burma N. I. 90, B. Tramway 101/4, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10/12, Katni Ord. 51/4, Katni Defd. 150, New Indian Insur. 13/12, Shivrajpur 54/8, Tata Iron Ord. 23/8, Tata Iron Defd. 77/8, Tata Hydro 1055, Tata Power Ord. 205. Tata Power Pref. 31, on Scindia Steam 7/2.

London, Mar. 2.

Hongkong Bank	£ 147
Chartered Bank	£ 21 3/4
National Bank	£ 47 1/2
P and O Bank	£ 11 1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/2

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 3

Apollo Mill ..	18	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone ..	36-4	Madras United ..	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee.. ..	11	Laxmi Cotton ..	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1780
Indian Dy.& Big	230	Western India ..	560
Indian Mfg. ..	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	9-8
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-8	Sassoon Silk ..	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	19-8	Sassoon Cotton ..	43-12
Currimbhoy Mill	487-8	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand ..	6-4	Standard Mill ..	1500
Koorla Mill ..	160	Hindoostan Mill..	1000
Kastoorchand ..	170	Hyderabad ..	3440
Khandesh Mill..	2250	Tata Power Elec.	212-8
Khatau Mill ..	122-8	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Gold Mohur ..	32	Bombay Flour ..	liq.
Jamshed Mill ..	130	Union Flour ..	3 -8
Jivraj Baloo ..	600	Oriental Life ..	500
Tata Mill	220	Emperor ..	420
Dawn Mill ..	715	New India ..	13-12
New City	300	Jupiter Ins. ..	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India ..	10
Premier	87-8	Seindia Steam ..	7-2
Presidency ..	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning ..	64
Bombay Indstl.	20	B'bay Telephone	305
Birla	20	„ Uganda ..	86 4
Madhavji	—	„ Burma New	86-
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	- 4
Maneckji Petit..	2650	Tata Oil	12

GOLD.

Bombay, March 3.

Ready:—21-14-3

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	21-14 0	21-14-6		21-14-6
Chaitra	21-15-9	22-0-3		22-0-3

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—2—0
Chaitr 0—4—9
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 3.

Ready:—73-5-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	73-1-0	73-6-0		73-6-0
Chaitra	73-1-0	73-4-0		73-4-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—8—0
Chaitr 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

3rd. March, 1925.

A further sharp advance of 49 to 63 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on Commission Houses and trade buying. The undertone of the market is very steady. Liverpool has been reported 25 to 30 points up. The market improved on local buying and lack of selling power.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 2nd Inst. as under:—

"Ready absorption of profit taking with Southern spot market leading. Advance indicate higher prices especially for near positions.

American market:—The continued dearth of rains in the cotton Belt has caused a certain amount of nervousness and values in America to-day report again a further sharp rise. Personally we think it is too early as yet to be unduly pessimistic as regards New Crop prospects as should rains set in within the next few days prices are quite likely to give way just as rapidly as they have advanced.

Local Market:—The advance in America has been responsible for sympathetic rise in values locally and the undertone remains fairly steady. It is difficult to know what course the market here is likely to follow as the whole position depends chiefly upon weather conditions in America.

Following a further advance reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened firm this morning at Rs. 478½ i.e. Rs. 6 higher than yesterday's closing rate for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 480. At this level Bazar operators sold causing the Market to give way to Rs. 478½ and after meagre fluctuations closed at Rs. 479. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 478 3/4 and closed easy at Rs. 477 on selling by Bazar operators.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 471 1/2 and on selling by Marwari Shroffs the prices eased to Rs. 463½. The market then going up by half a rupee on buying by Brokers closed at Rs. 463½. Fully Good M.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 421 and Rs. 424 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand for nice red-leafy cotton; whilst ordinary qualities were neglected.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 3

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	477
Fully Good Bengal March	..	419
„ „ „ May	..	492
Fine Oomra .. March	..	466

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 3

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab ..	445	435	420
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	480	470	460
M. G. Broach ..	507	500	492
M. G. Khandesh ..	475	465	450

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 3.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	479
Fully Good Bengal March	..	420
„ „ „ May	..	422
Fine Oomra .. March	..	469
Good Southerns May/June	..	493

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 3.

New York Market, 2nd March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.07	Mar.		25 70	+63
25.36	May	25.75+39	25.95	+59
25 60	July.		26.09	+49
25 06	Oct.		25.60	+54

Telegraphic market advices:—Trade and Commission Houses buying readily absorbing long liquidation. Very steady market. May highest 26.03 (2-41 p.m.) lowest 25.63 (at the opening), range .38 points.

Liverpool Market, 2nd March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.50	Mar.			13.80	+30
13.61	May	13.75+14	13.75+14	13.91	+30
13.67	July	13.79+12		13.97	+30
13.42	Oct.			13.67	+25
Egyptian					
31.35	May			31.50	+15
29 35	July			29.48	+13

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 11-10 a.m.—Light rains Eastern belt last half of the week. Daily official Government forecast says:—"Entire belt generally fair." Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Few scattered showers which will do no good."

(2) Cabled 4-30 p.m.—General buying, lack of selling power South strong. Manchester reports read better.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.76 3/8; on Monday 4.76 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 2.

Futures at New York:—

March	25.70	+63
May	25.95	+59
July	26.09	+49
October	25.60	+54

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C. Liverpool:—

March	13.80	+30
May	13.91	+30
July	13.97	+30
October	13.67	+25

COTTON.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

March	13.88	+.08
May	13.99	+.08
June	14.01	+.09
July	14.05	+.08
Sep.	13.83	+.08
Oct.	13.74	+.07
Dec.	13.64	+07
Jan.	13.59	+.10
Feb.	13.54	+.09
March.	13.50	+.09

EGYPTIANS.

May	31.70	+.20
July	29.75	+27
Nov.	24.15	+.19

London Feb. 2nd Belgium Exchange 95.18
Cuban Sugar March Value 14 3/8.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

March	13.80	plus 30
April	13.83	„ 30
May	13.91	„ 30
June	13.92	„ 30
July	13.97	„ 30
August	13.88	„ 29
September	13.75	„ 26
October	13.67	„ 25
November	13.58	„ 24
December	13.57	„ 24
January	13.49	„ 23
February	13.45	„ 23
March	13.41	„ 23

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot. Universal Trading moderate demand 1394.

Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 3500

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

March	25.47
May	25.75
July	25.98
New York Noon Call:—	
March	25.45
May	25.74
July	25.96
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	25.69
May	26.10

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 3.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
„	Fine M.G.	..	430/35	..
„	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	430	..
„	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/10	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	450/60	475/80	..
Nagpur ..	..	450/60	475/80	..
Yeutmal ..	Fine M.G.	445	465/70	..
Pulgaon ..	„ „	455	465/75	..
Dhamangaon	„ „	440-5	455/65	..
Amra ti ..	„ „	455/45	465/70	..
Khamgaon-Akola	„	440/45	465	..
Mulkapur	„ „	415/20	460	..
Khandesh	„ „	410/20	440/45	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	495/90	March
„ Fully Good	„	..	..	+23/25
Muthia	Fine „	..	..	+13/14
„	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..
Westerns	„	475/95	..	..
„	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	475/95	..	..
Cambodia	„	545	..	..

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

March	33.00	+25
April	32.20	+15
May	31.50	+15
June	30.70	+15
July	29.48	+13
August	28.50	+15
September	27.45	+15
October	26.45	+15
November	23.96	+11
December	23.36	+11
January	22.96	+11

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 2.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 60000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 29000
Day's Exports to Continent 51000
Futures at New York:—

March	25.70	+63
May	25.95	+59
July	26.09	+49
October	25.60	+54
Spot Cotton at New York	26.05	+70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.85	+70
Futures at New Orleans—		
May	26.01	+56
July	26.22	
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	21 7/8	
Demand Bills	47587	
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined	38 1/4	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

Scinde:—	
Good	10.90
Fully Good	11.80
Fine	11.70
Bengal:—	
Good	11.00
Fully Good	11.40
Fine	11.80
Oomra:—	
Good	11.55
Fully Good	11.95
Fine	12.35
Broach:—	
Good	11.70
Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.50

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd March, 1925.

Cotton	27015 Bales
Wheat	10051 Cwts
Linseed	16200 „
Rape etc.	1780 „
Gingellyseed	4296 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	7493 „
Castorseed	5227 „
Rice	12163 „
Myrabollams	11094 „
Cottonseed	13107 „
Mowrasseed	Nil „
Gram	1198 „
Juwar	779 „
Masur	132 „
Barley	1165 „
Bajri	465 „
Coal	2183 Tons

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 2.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. M/A value 71/3
Rosario Santa Fe. 64 lbs. M/A value 72/3
Tone:—Firmer with slow trade.
Australian M/A sellers 70/6
Choice White Karachi F/M paid and sellers 65/9
Soft Red Karachi F/M value 65/-
Tone:—Firmer but slow trade.
Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M value 67/6
Cargo Rosafe 62 1/2 lbs. paid for March 72/3. Cargo Baril 62 1/2 lbs. paid for January 70/3. Cargo South Australian paid for January 70/3.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, March 3 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	10 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	66 0 0	9 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	69 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 2 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 1 0	12 9 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 2 0	14 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 13 0	14 6 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	..
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	..
Teaseed, Black ..	62 0 0	12 14 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12 15 0
Mowrasseed	9 12 0	10 4 0
Barley	49 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed	68 0 0	13 8 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	.. ..	..
Jira	13 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 15 3	
Linseed, May	14 8 6	

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M sellers £ 24 3/8
Tone:—Very quiet, prices easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April value 49/9
May August sellers 49/9

London. Mar. 2.

Linseed La Plata Argentine—Demand was very poor and closed at £ 22 7/8 sellers for March/April.

Cottonseed Bombay closed inactive at £ 10 3/8 March/April nominal.

Castorseed Bombay Closed quiet and easier at £ 24 1/8 sellers for March/April and £ 24 3/16 paid for March.

Rapeseed Toria closed quiet at £ 20 0 0 sellers for March/April.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 3

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
June/July sellers 17/10½
July/September sellers 17/3
October/December sellers 17/-
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
July/September sellers 17/5 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
July/September sellers 17/6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 3 (3 p.m.).

Ready prices for Mauritius Crystal Sugar have dropped by about one anna with limited purchase enquiries. To-day's clearances including local requirements amounts to 2,000 bags, showing a moderate record of off-take.

Our Forward market has also further eased, evidencing a drop of a pence in Java Forward prices. Prices for B. R. B. Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward Delivery are unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment February-March Sh. 20/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-August-September Sh. 17/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-November-December Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment February-March Sh. 19/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/15 per cwt.
Shipment February-March Sh. 19/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Market easier in New crop and steady in Old crop.

METALS.

London, Mar. 3.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 3/4
Standard Copper G M B	£ 63 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/4
Yellow Metal	7 15/16
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 11/16
Tin Block	£ 251 3/8

BRASS.

Bombay March 3.

	Per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3 4 60 0 0
Do	1 60 0 0
Do	1 1 4 60 0 0
Do	1 1 2 60 0 0
Do	1 3 4 60 0 0
Do	2 60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 3.

	per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, German.. ..	3-4 60 0 0
Copper	1 60 0 0
Copper	1 1-4 60 0 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2 67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4 60 0 0
Copper	2 60 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	62 0 0
Panchteks joint	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars	61 0 0
Brass Bars	39 4 0
Pat Klai	60 0 0
Lead, Country	20 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..	57 0 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2	57 0
German Copper 1 1-4	60 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2 ..	58 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..	66 4 0
„ „ 1 1-4 ..	67 0 0

BARLEY.

London. Mar. 3.

Karachi Barley A/M sellers 43/-

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 3rd

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	455	455	
Bombay Cotton ..	537-8	537-8	
Bombay Dyeing ..	940 15 35 25	30-58-950	
Century	455 45	47-8-62-8-465	
Nagpur	530 2 -8	32 8-533-12	
Colaba	150	55-162-8	
Crescent	255	253-12	
Indore	385-80	385	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	415-395 405	15-417-8	
Pearl	567-8-55 65	52-8 70-573-12	
Phoenix	560	555	
Bharucha	115	115	
Simplex	216 4-12-8-22-8	25-22-312	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadesh	640	640	
Pabni	365	365	
Fazal	945-25-55	60-75-65-70-937-8	
Mathuradas	270	270	
Tata Mill	20	223-12	
Globe	51-4	51-4	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	365-57-8-62-8	65 367-8	
Finlay	850	850	
Gokak	121-4	121-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	180	175	
Meyer Sassoon ..	130	130	
Alcock	..	..	
Bombay Burma Old ..	345	345	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	101-14	101-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	87-8	87-8	
Bundi Cement ..	11	10-12	
Central E. Mining ..	31-4	31-4	
Indian Cement ..	50	50	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	21-8-22	23-8-23-4	
Tata Steel Defd. ..	66 4-71-4	75-50-77-8	

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

VICEROY'S SPEECH AT CONVOCATION.

"DEVELOP ALL SIDES OF LIFE."

DELHI, March 2.

In the course of the Viceroy's speech at the Convocation of the Delhi University, Lord Reading remarked:—"I am glad to hear of the miscellaneous activities to which Sir Hari Singh Gour has referred, which, although not directly connected with the courses of study, nevertheless, plan an important part in the sum total of University's life. Reference has been made in the address to the disirability of inaugurating on a formal basis the study of the fine arts and of music. It would be premature for me to hazard an opinion as to whether the central institution to which Sir Hari Singh looks forward is likely to be established and if so whether it would be located in Delhi. But, whether this aspiration be fulfilled or not it may be possible to encourage among the students of Delhi an interest in these fascinating subjects, which have such an intimate bearing on the culture of the race. One of the most marked features of our famous British universities is the wide choice of intellectual interests to which a man can apply himself outside the immediate course of his studies. This gives breadth and vision to the culture he acquires. This spirit is one which should be encouraged so that your university life may not be too specialised, too circumscribed within the boundaries of curricula and examinations and in no direction can these miscellaneous interests be more profitably exercised than in acquiring an appreciation of the beauty of colour and form of the rhythm and cadence of sound and generally in obtaining an understanding of the aesthetics of India and the world to turn to an interest of a totally different order.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

I am glad to observe that the University Training Corps has met with such a gratifying response in view of the results already attained and the hopes for further developments to which reference is made in the address. The report of the committee on the territorial and auxiliary forces which has just been published has a very special importance for you. The committee holds that self-Government for India implies the creation of a national army and as a necessary preliminary to the creation of such an army they contemplate a process of education in the principles of civic duty, patriotism and self-defence, a process which would start in the schools but would find its fullest opportunity in the university through the medium of the university training corps. They recommend that the university training corps should be viewed as the foundation stone of the national army and they urge that every encouragement should be given for the formation and development on sound lines of fresh contingents. On the subject of compulsory military training in the universities while Sir Hari Singh Gour advocates I cannot do better than quote the words of the report. "In conformity with the general principle which we have previously enunciated we are of opinion that no form of state compulsion should be adopted in order to enforce the enrolment of students in the university training corps but we should at the same time be content to leave it to the good sense of individual universities to decide whether or not the better of university discipline it should be made obligatory for all undergraduates to join the university training corps."

TWO PATCHES OF SHADOW.

"You will not expect me," continued the Viceroy "at this stage to express an opinion on these recommendations of the committee but it is interesting to observe how closely the ideas and principles stated in the report of the committee coincide with your own and what special importance the committee attach to this form of national education which you are endeavouring successfully to develop. But amidst these evidences of healthy growth there are two patches of shadow on which the Vice-Chancellor has dwelt. Though the University is carried out to-day. In surroundings which are outwardly more appropriate to their purpose and which are a great improvement on the buildings in which you have hitherto been housed, your location is still only temporary and it is natural that you should wish as soon as possible to secure for your University a permanent habitation. It is true that buildings will not make a university. It is the human element that decide the success or failure the progress or stagnation of these institutions. Indeed when we look at the beginnings of many of the great movements of history we realise that some of the best work has been done amidst the most unpromising material surroundings. But, in the case of an educational institution the influence of buildings is great. It is not too much to say that the buildings themselves have some part in the education. They constitute the centre round which cluster the traditions which are one of the most valuable elements in a successful college or university. They embody its history and are associated with its memories and its aspirations. With an irresistible attraction they draw the old student to the scenes of his youthful ambitions and dreams. They inspire the young student with thoughts of those who have preceded him in the same halls and courts and who have sallied forth to make their contribution to the life of the country. I do not therefore underrate the importance of securing for the university of Delhi, if circumstances permit, an appropriate, a dignified and above all a permanent building.

SHADOW OF FINANCE.

The second shadow which crossed the discourse of the Vice-Chancellor was that which is seldom absent in any institution or individual, the shadow of finance. The Delhi university is poor but it should be remembered that it came into being in days of retrenchment. Indeed its infant life was directly threatened by the straitened financial conditions of India as a whole. It is not surprising therefore that the Government of India have found themselves unable to make grants to the new university on a lavish scale. Even so it is proposed to increase the grant this year if the members of the Indian legislature approve the suggestions of the Government of India and if your circumstances are straitened you may find some comfort in the reflection that poverty in early youth frequently tends to the development of the strongest character. There is however a source of support other than Government grants to which the university can legitimately look and I am particularly glad to see that private benefaction is playing an important part in the proposal for the institution of the new faculty of commerce. I think that a healthy university should strike its root down into the people and draw from them a full measure of sustenance. It is, of course, more difficult to realise this ideal in the case of a young university which still has its traditions to make, whose students have not yet gone into the world and made their mark and brought back to their alma mater their tribute of gratitude. Nevertheless I hope that the importance of securing the financial support of those classes for whose benefit the university has been constituted will constantly be present to your minds. When the Delhi University was started there were not lacking those who protested against the creation of yet another university and as I have already indicated the axe of doom was poised over its infant neck but I think all of us here present will agree that the decision to maintain the university was right. It is true that education has in the scheme of the reforms been made a provincial subject and I do not for a moment deny that for the healthy growth of education full scope must be given to local experience and to local policy. But the general importance of university education to the development of the mind and character of those who will make the history of India is so great that it would be a misfortune in my judgment if the Government of India were completely divorced from all practical knowledge in connection with university problems. If the Government of India is to fulfil the functions which its name suggests it must at least endeavour to keep in touch with the developments of education in the country and to help towards the co-ordination of efforts and ideals. It may, in course of time, even exhibit its own conception of university education; what it should represent and whither it should lead. This may be an ideal programme. It is difficult with limited resources to make Delhi a model, as we conceive it of an Indian university; nevertheless the fact that we have this living university at our doors not only enables us to make suggestions respecting university education but also provides some practical knowledge of the difficulties [illegible] with which otherwise we might [illegible] perfectly acquainted from remoter [illegible] home to criticise [illegible] tion of the [illegible] on Monday [illegible] editorship of M[illegible] and Mr. Krupanidhi.

* * * *

[illegible] second session of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference which was to be held at Amritsar on 7th, 8th, and 9th March, has been postponed till further notice.

Regarding the Presidentship of the 15th All India Ayurvedic Conference to be held at Haridwar, a correspondent suggests the name of Dr. A. Lakshmi Pathi, of Madras "who has given his heart and soul towards the development and popularisation of this great science is the only person whom every one can think of."

* * * *

During the year 1331 Fasli 376 persons were accused of murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide and were brought before the Courts for trial in the Nizam's Government. Including the under-trial prisoners of the past years judgements were delivered by the courts against 515 and of these 7[illegible] persons were convicted. The Director General considers that this small number of convictions is unsatisfactory. He complains that the courts do not pay sufficient attention to the evidence regarding the relevant facts but to the rebutter of such evidence. The attention of the High Court has been specially invited to its separately.

* * * *

In the year 1331 Fasli, the number of successful Police officers and candidates in the Nizam's Government was 60 and 16 respectively in 1330 Fasli, while in the year under review 62 Police officers and 24 candidates or 86 men appeared for the examination, all of whom passed. In addition to this 80 out of 84 constables, who appeared for the examination, passed. This result of the Police Training School is exceedingly satisfactory.

* * * *

A meeting of the Employees of the Upper India Cooper mills Ltd., Lucknow, was held at Kukrail-ka-pull on the 22nd instant, when more than 500 employees were present. They have formed themselves into a properly constituted Union with a regular Executive Committee to conduct its affairs. Mr. K. C. Mittra was appointed as President and Mr. D. K. Sinha as the General Secretary. The Head Office of the Union will be at 90, Latouche Road Lucknow, all communications should be addressed to the same address.

* * * *

A Sardargadh. (Kathiawar) correspondent writes:—"The marriage of the third daughter Bima Shri Dilavar Bakhte Saheb of our popular Chief Khan Shri Hussainyawarkhanji Saheb, was celebrated, with great pomp on the night of the 9th inst. with K. S. Sher Alikhanji, of Nakra, a Bhaydar of Bantwa.

* * * *

An Aden correspondent writes:—A tea party was given by Mr. Khandoobhai Desai Germaneywala and Mr. M. M. Fikree to Mr. Mohamedbhai Mulla Buxabhai Harrarwala, Manager of Messrs. G. M. Mohamedally & Co., one of the leading firms in Aden, Abyssinia and Bombay at Hotle D' La Europe in Steamer Point. Most of the leading merchants of Aden some officers and ladies were invited to attend the tea-party to bid farewell to Mr. Mohamedbhai who is leaving Aden for his native place Surat.

HAND VS. POWER LOOMS.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S POLICY QUESTIONED

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Saklatvala asked in view of the hardship thereby caused to the poorer Indian peasants why *ad valorem* tax of fifteen per cent. was placed on the handlooms entering India while duty on power looms was only 2½ per cent. and whether it was proposed in the near futuro to put into operation the recommendation with regard to the handlooms contained in paragraph three of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission?

Earl Winterton replied that the principle on which machinery, including power-looms, was admitted into India at a low rate of duty was apparently that it was considered desirable to open the door freely to articles representing what might be called fixed capital employed in the productive industries. The Government of India did not state that it proposed to take any action on the recommendation of Indian Fiscal Commission to which Mr. Saklatvala referred. A copy of his question would be forwarded to the Government of India.—Reuter.

CAPE-DURBAN AFRIAL MAIL.

CAPETOWN Mar. 3.

The Cape Town-Durban aerial mail service has been successfully [illegible] aeroplanes belonging to [illegible] carrying [illegible] mail [illegible] nation two hours [illegible] The flight [illegible] stages.—Reuter.

INDIAN [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 3.

Dara, Jones, Karachi.
Aquileia, Zoppo, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.

Clan Macivar, Tourton, Hull.
Barala, Mider, Busreh.
Queda, Blancove, Colombo.
Khandala, Downing, Durban.

LOADING.

March 3.

Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.
Steamer Harlfield for New York.

S S Dara:—The T M Co's steamer Dara, 2682 tons, Captain H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana steamer Aquileia, 4085 tons, Captain G De Zoppo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macivar:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macivar, 3751 tons, Captain A W Tourton, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Captain J F Downing, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 3.

S S City of Simla for Marseilles:—2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—425 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 426 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1387 cwts myrabollams, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—460 cwts crushed bones, E Virjee and Co.

For London:—15 bales cow hides tanned, P & Boyce and Sons.

S S City of Milan for Hull:—25 cwts cotton seed, S Joharmall; 1600 cwts myrabollams, F & Campbell and Co Ltd; 1000 cwts rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—450 bales wool, Harbhum and Co; 750 cwts myrabollams, 116 cwts dill seed, C Jivanlal and Co; 1000 cwts groundnuts, M Somjee; 13 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 1400 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 19 bales [illegible], The Bombay Co Ltd, 98 bales wool [illegible] Sassoon and Co Ltd.

[illegible] Marseilles:—160 cwts dry casings, 19 [illegible] wet casings (3 casks), Ad Meyer; 405 [illegible] mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Marseilles or Glasgow:—4000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Belevilla for Liverpool:—50 tons manganese, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S [illegible] for Antwerp:—210 cwts gum [illegible] cwts gum Arabic, N Muljee and [illegible] cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales [illegible] Campbell and Co Ltd.

[illegible] —110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 200 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

[illegible] Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 140 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 12 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—55 bales cotton, J Hirst; 215 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 20 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Naples:—1000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—210 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3900 cwts groundnut seed, K M Nathoo.

S S Hartfield for New York:—29 cwts sheep casings, Abbas Shushtry; 2 Nos. empty gas cylinders, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 3000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1 cwt intestines, Abbas Shushtry.

For Philadelphia:—458 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S S Mandala for London:—4000 cwts cotton seed, S Joharmall; 200 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 3200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 6 bales goat skins tanned, 3 bales deer skin tanned, J Rahimtoola; 24 bundles woollen carpets, 32 cases pig bristles, Grindlay and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Constantinople:—2 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 18 bundles woollen carpets, I A Ebrahimoff.

S S Zandijk for Barcelona:—281 cases rags, S M H Kaderbakhsh; 100 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, D M Doongerji.

S S Trecarne for Havre:—1950 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 116 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1950 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 410 bales hemp, S Purmanand; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—1155 bales cotton, Volkar Bros.

S S Ceylon Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co.

For Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 400 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Shinsei Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons; 200 bales cotton, Somersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkar Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Volkar Bros.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—390 bales cotton, Rambhagat and Co; 1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mozioko Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 3.

S S Devanha from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—20 cases spirits, [illegible] cases invalid food, 73 cases medicines, 25 cases brandy, 35 cases herrings, 27 cases sugar, 181 cases castor oil, 60 cases syrup, 92 cases biscuits, 22 cases Epsom salt, 36 cases confectionery, 90 cases preserves, 156 cases wine, 1 case oilman's stores, 117 cases jams and marmalade, 37 cases vinegar, 230 cases gin, 6 cases 40 drums 503 kegs paint, 36 casks 6 packages ivory, 100 packages 100 cases 100 casks whisky, 700 casks cement, 200 drums varnish, 45 drums 47 barrels oil, 25 bags rivets, 20 bags 20 D/bags flue, 67 reels paper, 52 bundles fish plates, [illegible] bundles yellow metal sheets, 30 bales scour wool, 1646 bales stoneware jars, 39 pigs lead, 2 boxes sovereigns, 16 boxes gold coins, 2 boxes gold, 4057 bars silver.

From Marseilles:—29 packages 24 cases mineral water, 10 packages silk yarn, 428 cases vermouth, 57 cases wine, 506 cases brandy, 1 cases olive oil, 8 cases silk goods, 22 cases essential oil, 44 cases liquor, 400 bags almonds, 62 bars silver.

From Port Said:—31 cases cognac, 50 bales cotton.

S S Garmula from Calcutta, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—30 casks L oil, 5 casks grease, 6888 bags rice, 2626 tons coal, 41 cases socks, 100 cases aluminium circles, 75 cases rum, 423 cases brandy, 20 cases amorees, 25 hogsheads ale, 16 bales hemp twine, 20 bales hessian twine, 165 bales jute twine, 1239 bales hessian cloth, 3136 bales gunnies bags, 250 bundles old gunnies, 30 bundles shooks, 21 bundles medicines, 954 H/chests 452 chests tea, 845 bags betelnuts, 1000 drums linseed oil.

S S Mundra from Rangoon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—97140 bags rice, 29 bags pealsans, 200 bags white beans, 1051 bags cotton seeds, 19 cases files, 61 cases rubber sheets, 16 tins sauce, 74 pieces tin blocks, 300 pieces planks, 938 pieces squares, 3206 pieces 1495 bundles teak scantlings, 2787 bundles teak boards.

From Alleppey:—12 crates B boxes, 156 bundles packing boards, 18 rolls coir matting, 54 bags pepper, 926 bags 73 robbins dry ginger, 87 robbins gartingal, 44 robbins 1816 bags copra, 56 bags cinamon flowers, 85 bags turmeric.

From Badagora:—90 bundles empty gunnies, 1952 bags copra, 1806 bags coconuts.

From Cochin:—16 bundles shooks, 300 cases cocoanut oil, 13 H/chests 50 chests tea, 17 bags dry ginger.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, March 4)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

302-25—Kanubhai and S. Ramdas Jaychand, vs Samchand Kachrabhai, Motichant and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3812-23—Tyabji D and Co, Dayal Purshotam, Purshotam Lajram, Mehta L and Co.

209-25—Wadia G and Co, Lalchand Ramdayal, vs Gopilal Shivnath.
TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

25-24—Re Javervahu, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Thaker Karsondas Thakersey and anr v Bai Jamnavahu, Mulji I and Co.
LONG CAUSES.

395-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

245-23—In Person, Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji Unwalla P and P.

354-23—Malvi M R and C. Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another Madhavji and Co.

18-23—Rustomji and G M M Kopti and Co Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

451-23—Mulla and M. Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H

122-23—Mulji P and P. Tulsidas Ganraj and others, Harriram Chutanram Sonderdas and Co.

184-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khetizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.

408-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhaditha and onther, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.

71-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

2-23—Mulla and M. Tulsidas Karsondas Karsondas Hurogwan and other, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J Amarchand and M.

67-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Mot Ltd, The Indian Engineering C Manchershaw and N.

44-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

26-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

4-23—Purnanand C and J. Bai Durga Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

15-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.

8-23—Captain and V. Singji Sunderji and Ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors. Thakoredas and D.

6-23—Mulla and M. Lahbdeni v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

105-23—Bhikhanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charandas Ureda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

57-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sunderabai Currimbooy Ebramim and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

36-24—Mulla and M, Cassumalli Saraiali Versilalji and another Jafferbhai Kanji, Viraj Lal and Co.

30-23—Mehta L and Co, Lalbhai Lilachand Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and a.

182-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker, Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

149-23—Pandia and Co, Rutanlal Balchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

11-24—Shroff and L. Ardeshir Cowasji Patel, vs K D and Bros and others, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

086-24—Rele and Co, Abdul Rahim Shaikh Mahomedally, Dadiba Cowasji Contractor, Shah and Co.

091-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, Megliji Khairaj and Co, Paralker and R.

244-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punja and Co, Manibhai P Dalia and another, Kanubhai and S. In Person.

121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd, Sunderabai, Thakoredas and Co.

-23—Purmanand C and J, Nagindas Sarupchand, Bajiraj Joharmal, Thakoredas and Co.

341-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Thakoreda Dharamdas and others, Shamrao M and H.

692-23—Jamsedji R and D, Ramchand Rajaji Sanlaram Baloba Sauger and others, Manohar and Co.

00-23—Little and Co, Dr. Tyabbhai Salebhay, Hatimbhay Gulamhusein and others, Vadia G and Co.

3-24—Patell and E, Moses Samson Ezekiel, Jamanmal Dalichand and others, Khandwalla and C Dabholker and V.

28-24—Crawford B and Co, The B B and C I Railway, Ali Mahomed Noor Mahomed, Dastur and Co.

20-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Ibrahim Chamba

21-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Yomonabai, Craigie B and Co.

22-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Wali Mahomed, Craigie B and Co.

3-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Umer Suleman.

4-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Umerji Adam Boker, Craigie B and Co.

25-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Fathubhai Mahomedali.

26-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Raja Natu.

227-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Suleman Umerji Craigie and Co.

1802-24—Motichand and D, Manilal Damodardas Mody v Manilal Chunilal Choksey, Dubash and Co.

3054-24—Kanga and Co, Jesinghbhai Balabhai v Nathalal Dayaldas, Surajmal and Co.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE FULL BENCH.

HINDU LAW—SUCCESSION.

DIFFERENCE AMONG BANDHUS OF SAME CLASS.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and Sir Lallubhai Shah and Coyaji J. J.)

Sakharam Narayan Patwardhan and others ..... Appellants. (Orig. ptns).

versus.

Balkrishna Sadashiv Modak ..... Respondent (Orig. deft).

This was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. K. B. Wassoodew, Joint Judge of Thana, reversing the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout.

The facts were as follows:—

The plaintiffs sued to recover possession of plaint property and income of 3 Khandies of paddy per year from defendant, on the allegation that the property in suit belonged to one Shanker Balvant Chitale, a Brahmin of Kalyan who died of plague in 1915. That Shankar was unmarried at the time of his death and that the plaintiffs who were the sons of Shankar's paternal aunt were his heirs as Bandhus in preference to the defendant who was the maternal uncle of Shankar and was in possession of the estate. The defendant contended that as maternal uncle of the deceased Shanker he was his (Shankar's) heir in preference to the plaintiff. He also claimed as a legatee under an alleged will of the deceased.

The trial Court found that the letter dated the 4th April 1914 was not tantamount to the last Will of the deceased, that the plaintiffs were the preferential heirs of the deceased and entitled to the property and passed a decree allowing plaintiffs to recover possession of the plaint property from defendant and further mesne profits. Plaintiffs were further to recover Rs. 412 for the income of the property during the plaint years and defendant should recover Rs. 200 spent by him for the deceased. Each party to bear his costs.

The defendant appealed to the District Court of Thana which dismissed the defendant's contention that he was a legatee under the Will of the deceased Shankar, observing that it was too much to say that the letter contained an effective and complete testamentary disposition of Shankar's property. As regards the question which party was the preferential heir the learned Judge observed that unfortunately the trial Court's judgment gave no reasons for the preference given to the plaintiffs. According to the Mitakshara "on failure of gentile the cognates are heirs." Now cognates are of three kinds:—related to the person himself Atmabandhus, to his father, Pitrubandhus or to his mother Matrubandhus. The plaintiffs are unquestionably in this class of Atmabandhus. From the fact that the maternal uncle is not enumerated in the list of Atmabandhus given in the text Mit. Ch. II S. 6 para 1) it was at one time considered that his position was doubtful, but that doubt had been removed by the decision of the Judicial Committee in Girdhari Lal Roy vs. Govt. of Bengal 1863, 12 moo. I.A. 448 where it was held that the maternal uncle though not specifically mentioned was an inheriting Bandhu, and that the list was only illustrative and not exhaustive. In the present case therefore both the rival claimants belong to the same class of Atmabandhus. In the tables of succession given by Pandit Jarvadhikari and Mr. Bhattacharji the place given to the maternal uncle is far below the maternal aunt's son chiefly because the latter is the Atmabandhu ex parte materna. In this Presidency this rule was understood to govern succession among Atmabandhus. But in Vedachala v. Subramania 24 Bom L R 649 their Lordships of the Judicial Committee have expressed dissatisfaction with the above view and have observed that in the absence of any express authority varying the rule, the propositions enunciated in Muthusami v. Muthu Kumar Sami I. L R 16 Mad 23 furnish a safe guide. In that case four broad principles for determining preferability among contending Bandhus were laid down—the fourth principle being that as between Bandhus of the same class, the spiritual benefit they confer upon the propositus is as stated in Virmitradava a ground of preference. In the present case the Appellant as well as Respondents were Sapindas to the deceased Shankar. Unquestionably the maternal uncle stands nearer to the deceased Shankar by Sapinda relationship than the respondents. This is one of the grounds upon which the maternal uncle should be preferred to the respondents. As regards the other ground viz. the doctrine of spiritual benefit the question would be who would confer a greater spiritual benefit on the deceased Shankar. This is a question which would be difficult to answer. However there is another factor which must determine the question of spiritual benefit conferred by rival claimants. On the one hand Shankar would be under the obligation to offer the pinda to his matula whilst on the other there is no obligation to offer the pinda to the paternal aunt's son. On the ground of reciprocity of spiritual benefit the maternal uncle should be preferred to the paternal aunt's son. On this and on the ground that the maternal uncle is a nearer Sapinda the learned Judge held that the defendant was entitled to possession of Shankar's inheritance in preference to the plaintiffs; and therefore reversed the decree of the trial Court and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout.

The plaintiffs appealed to the High Court. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments reserved their judgment.

D. B. G. S. Rao with Mr. B. V. Desai appeared for Appellant No. 1.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the Respondent.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 3.

		per lb.	Rs	a.	p.
Kilachand	.. No. 14 1-2		0	13	6
Kilachand	.. No. 20 1-2		0	15	9
Currimbhai	.. No. 12 1-2		0	12	9
Elphinstone	.. No. 12 1-2		0	13	0
David	.. No. 10 1-2		0	12	9
Shapurji	.. No. 10 1-2		0	12	3
Trikamdas	.. No. 10 1-2		0	12	6
Sattara	.. No. 10 1-4		0	12	9
Shapurji	.. No. 6 1-2		0	11	0
Light house	.. No. 6 1-2		0	11	3
Japan	.. No. 40—1		1	5	6
"	.. No. 42—2		1	7	9
"	.. No. 20		1	0	6
"	.. No. 32		1	5	3

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 2.

Para Up River Fine, Spot A/M—sellers 16 3/4

Tone:—Firmer.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot March 19.

Tone—Firm on American buying. Closed rather quieter.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Div. I.—1 mile 2-0 p.m.

VARID	1
AMANRA	2
MOOKHIF	3

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Div. II.—1 mile, 2-30 p.m.

REX	1
HASHASH	2
DAWOOD	3

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Div. III.—1 mile 3-0 p.m.

AFTAB	1
YOUNG TAKREET	2
DHARY	3

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE.—1 mile 3-30 p.m.

IRRIGATE	1
LUDO	2
ZARA	3

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. 1 mile 4-0 p.m.

ALLENSMORE I	1
DESERT GOLD	2
LOMO	3

THE MUMBRA PLATE. About 1½ miles. 4-30 p.m.

NAFA	1
SOME SURPRISE	2
TIPPERARY	3

THE FERMOY PLATE. 6 fur, 41 yds. 5-0 p.m.

ORMISTON	1
STORMONT	2
BELLE SYME	3

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP. 1 Mile. 5-30 p.m.

PRECIOUS LASS	1
FRENCH BRIAR	2
HARRY TATE	3

THE CARNAVON PLATE.—1½ miles 6-0 p.m.

RAKINGS	1
BOLD DANBY	2
GOLDEN TOR	3

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—1 mile, 6-30 p.m.

JODI	1
DILAWAR	2
JOYOUS	3

BUCHANAN CUP HOCKEY.

TELEGRAPHS AND Y. M. C. A. BEATEN

The third round of the Buchanan Cup was completed on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, when the two remaining games were decided. The Improvement Trust disposed of the Government Telegraphists by three goals to one in the first match while the G. I. P. Railway won by the odd goal in three against the Central Y. M. C. A. This leaves only four teams in the Tournament and the two semi-finals are bound to provide some excellent hockey. The first game in the penultimate round to-day will be between the Improvement Trust and the G. I. P. Railway at 4-15, while the Bombay Brigade meet the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the second match.

The Bombay Improvement Trust who had only 9 men to start with, surprised the Telegraphists by scoring 3 goals in 20 minutes' play. The Trust attack was not so effective and all the goals were scored on second efforts. Windsor saving every first time hits. Sadashiv was responsible for the first and third goals while Ganpat registered the second.

On changing over, the Telegraphists played a much better game and looked like scoring but their best men were too well marked to get a fair opening. Following a corner Pace was able to reduce the margin with a clever shot.

The teams were:—

Improvement Trust:—Gibson; Mari Mathu and Raffique; Logan, Dorsey and Manilal; Yesu, Sadashiv, Dalaya, Rodricks and Ganpat.

Government Telegraphs:—Windsor; Murray and Peet; Woods, S. F. D'Souza and Dudley; Page, Walker, Kishander, D'Cunha and M. C. D'Souza.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Bhattacharjee.

G. I. P. IN SEMI-FINAL.

An interesting game was the outcome of meeting between the G. I. P. "A" team and the Y. M. C. A., when the former won by the odd goal in three. Play in the first half was fairly even, with the Y. M. C. A. having slightly the better of the exchanges. Their forwards combined well and were always a menace to the G. I. P. defence. Both sets of forwards missed good opportunities, Ernst of the Y. M. bringing off some good saves and spectacular long kicks. Half time found the score nil all.

In the second moiety the Young Men broke away in convincing style and were all over their opponents, but Callaghan and O'Brien were safe and always cleared with hard hits. As the result of a mis-hit by Smith, Loveday received the ball in a palpably off-side position and hit the further goal post with a stiff shot, the ball glancing into the net. Smith again let through Cowton who scored from close quarters. The Young Men were still playing strongly and Brendish spoilt a good opportunity by conceding sticks. Spilling who was playing a splendid game for his side now got the opportunity he deserved. From the half way line he ran the ball down and in spite of attempts to show him off the ball he reached the ring and making sure of the fast moving ball, found the top of the net with a splendid shot which was their only reply. Spilling has always played consistently for his team and though still a youngster he shows promise of being one of the finest forwards in Bombay. Shortly after he almost repeated the performance, but was deliberately fouled when in the act of scoring. Although the Young Men made strennous efforts to equalise they were unfortunate in coming off second best in a fast and scientific game.

G. I. P. "A":—Coveney; O'Brien and Callaghan; Chapman, Lewis and Phipps; Finnigan, Loveday, Cowton, Willis and Fernandes.

Y. M. C. A.:—Ernst; Smith and Evans; Barnes, Leontzini and Milson; Navarra, Spilling, McClumpha, Brendish and Soares.

Referees:—Messrs. Reade and Maloney.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

SEMI-FINALS.

4-15—Improvement Trust vs. G. I. P. Railway.

5-30—B. B. R. A. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway

TENNIS IN MADRAS.

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

MADRAS Mar 2

The concluding match in the mixed doubles of the Championship Tennis Tournament was played this evening between Mrs. Gompretz and Mr. C. Rama Swami (Cambridge blue) and Miss Moberly and Lt. Hutchins. Former were in good form and had no difficulty in beating their opponents in two straight sets.

Scores: Mrs Gompretz and C. Rama Swami beat Miss Moberly and Lt. Hutchins 6-2, 6-3.—A.P.

OOTY RACES.

ATTRACTIVE PROSPECTS.

Ootacamund Mar. 3.

The prospects for the ensuing Ooty races which commence on the 2nd May are very attractive. The value of the prizes offered total Rs. 45,700 in money and Rs. 200 in cups, including the Governor's Cup and Madras Cup for the 3rd division, horses, Terrace Cup for 4th division, Ootacamund Cup and Poona Cup for Arabs and Sivaganga Cup for country-breds. Libera stakes are provided for all these classes and should attract large entries like last year. A large number of Arabs particularly are expected to enter for the coming season, as they are generously provided with handsome stakes. All horses are to be registered with Secretary R.C.T.C. or W. I. T. C. for first entries on or before 25th March and for final entries on or before 15th April. R.C.T.C. classification for horses will only be accepted and no Arab or Abar ponies classified in firstdivision W.I.T.C. are eligible to run at this meeting. All communications are to be addressed to Major Hildebrand, Secretary, who will make every endeavour to stable horses on applications which should be made as early as possible. Racing fixtures are: May 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th and 16th (five days) Ootacamund horse show wil be held on 4th May and the usual race ball will be held on 14th.—A.P.

LAST TEST MATCH.

NO CHANCE FOR ENGLAND.

SYDNEY, Mar. 3.

To-day the Australians continued their second innings in the final test match and were all out for 325 after playing for some time after lunch. Their top-scorers were Kelleway 73 and Oldfield 65. With 454 to score to win the match, the M.C.C. opened their second innings and made a disastrous start, losing three wickets for 35 before the play was adjourned for tea. They fared little better on resumption, two more wickets having fallen for the addition of 53 more to the score. Stumps had to be drawn rather early owing to failing light. Hobbs 13 Sutcliffe nil, Sandham 15 Hendren 10 and Woolley 28 are out. Grimmett bowled amazingly his analysis so far being 3 for 22.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, March 2.

In the Rugby Union, to-day, North of Ireland were beaten by Watsonians by 26 points to eleven and Llanelly beat Gloucester by nine points to three.

The matches between Cross Keys and Pontypool and Neath and Bridgend were scratched on account of the grounds being unfit.—Reuter's Special.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has commenced to run trains between Ahmedabad and Dhandhuka via Dholka since Sunday.

LAST SATURDAY
Five Wins and Several Places
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Y. M. C. A. MEETING.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is he text of the speech of His Excellency the Governor's at the Annual Meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Association held yesterday.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen,—This is the second occasion since I arrived in Bombay that I have had the pleasure of being present at the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association; and it is the second occasion within the course of a few days that I have assisted in the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of an Association, for last week I had the opportunity of being present when the Bombay Mill-owners' Association celebrated the Jubilee of its existence.

I sincerely congratulate you on the work which the Bombay Y.M.C.A. has done during the past 50 years. You have been fortunate indeed in having, during this long period, Presidents whose names are household words in Bombay, but none of whom have ever looked upon the office as a sinecure, but all of whom have devoted much time and energy to its success You have also been very fortunate in your Secretaries, and more particularly do you owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. F. J. Clarke, who was indeed a true friend and helper in all your work. In all these years your Association has kept in mind the main object for which the Y.M.C.A. exists, namely, the training of the body, mind and spirit, and I most cordially welcome now your proposals for physical education and industrial welfare service in the City. I can assure you that I have every possible sympathy with your Naigaum scheme, and I only wish that Government could translate that sympathy into useful financial assistance, but, under present circumstances, I fear that is not possible. The Improvement Trust has, however, helped you by giving you land, and the Development Directorate will do all that they can to assist. I understand that your Secretary has already been in communication with that Department on this matter.

Last year I told, you as I tell you now, that I am, and always have been a very strong and firm believer in the work of the Y.M.C.A., whose activities I have met with in many parts of the world. Whether a nation is great and remains great or whether it is to be of little or of no account in the world of nations, depends' and must depend, on the men that nation produces. Froude has very rightly said that a sound nation is made up of sound human beings, healthy in body strong of limb, true inn wword and deed brave, sober, temperate, and chaste, to whom morals are of more importance than wealth or knowledge. Throughout the Empire, the Y.M.C.A. is playing its part in bringing up the young man to live up to these high ideals, and I can think of no better work, nor of any which deserves, and rightly deserves, encouragement and support. More particularly is this work needed in Bombay, and more particularly again, in the proper utilization of what you call in your report the "off hours" of the young men whose work lies in this City. It is difficult indeed to imagine what so many would do to occupy these off hours were it not for the activities of the Y.M.C.A., and one may be quite sure of this, that they would not be occupied in so healthy and so useful a manner as they are now in so many cases if were not for the work done by this Association.

As I said the other day, the termination of 50 years' work is a historic epoch, and in fact, a notable land-mark in the life of any organisation, institution or individual. It is a period when the past is always carefully reviewed, and when successes are thought of with satisfaction and pride, and when we determine to make good use of the experience which our failures have taught us When the Bombay Y.M.C.A. looks back on the past 50 years of work, it can look back much successful effort with justifiable pride and it can look forward to the future with confidence and with hope,—confidence founded on its efforts of the past, and hope based on the knowledge that its work stands for inspiration and help to the younger generation, to enable the members of that generation to become loyal and useful citizens, worthy of their country and worthy of themselves."

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All those persons who bear any love to the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, Bombay, will agree with me when I say that the School is not enjoying the confidence of the local Muslims to the extent that is desirable. The school cannot make much progress unless the Muslim community makes it a point to send it children to it and to help it in other ways as well. I, therefore, appeal to the Muslim parents to take interest in the only Muslim High School of Bombay and to make it, by their willing cooperation, a first class institution, able to impart life to the entire community by becoming the mother of healthy and virile movements.

At the same time I call upon the Secretaries of the School to emerge from their apparent oblivion and to carry out necessary reforms in their institution, enabling it to compete successfully with the best public school of England. The finances of the School are at present in a bad state and will continue to be so if the Secretaries do not move in the matter at once. The teachers' discontent will react on the scholars and that state of affairs will make matters worse in the future. The Secretaries must remember that much depends on the *quality* of teachers. A school which is equipped with seven or eight law students cannot be expected to make any headway in education, however good-intentioned those law students may be. A staff consisting of wholetime teachers, competent and devoted, is a *sina quo non* for the School, and I appeal to the Secretaries to give up their unbusiness-like methods if they want their School to become the beacon light for the entire Muslim community of Bombay. They should also introduce Arabic from the 1st of March next, if they really desire to revive the great Islamic culture and to give to their students the true Islamic stamp of character. That the Anjuman School has been going on without Arabic classes for the last forty years, is a thing which fills my heart with shame. Time has come when matters should be mended. I hope the present Secretaries wil listen to the clarion-call of time and act accordingly.

In conclusion I appeal to Government as well to be more charitable towards the backward Muslim community by doubling the present grant of the school, for it is by such encouragements on the part of Government that the brand of backwardness will be ultimately removed from the forehead of the Muslim community.—Yours etc.,

SHABNAM.

February.

CHANCE FOR INDIAN ARCHITECTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION.

The League of Nations has decided to hold a competition for the selection of a design and plan for the construction at Geneva of a Conference Hall. The competition is open to all architects who are nationals of the States that are members of the League of Nations.

An International jury of architects of repute will examine the designs and the plans submitted and decide their merits.

The jury will be offered 100,000 Swiss francs for distribution among the architects adjudged to have submitted the best designs.

A programme of the competition was to have been ready last month and will be despatched from Geneva so that the respective Governments and the competitors from among their nationals may receive the copies at approximately the same date. Copies for countries not within easy reach will therefore be sent first.

Those desirous of single copies may obtain them by applying to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at Geneva, for the sum of twenty Swiss francs, payable in advance, but they will not receive them until after the respective Governments have been given the same.

END OF BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

GRIEVANCES PARTIALLY REDRESSED.

As published in these columns on Tuesday the strike of the Bombay butchers terminated on Monday evening and the normal traffic in the Crawford as well as other Markets in the City was resumed on Tuesday. The butchers interview with the Municipal Commisioner brought about a happy result. Butchers, fruit and vegetable sellers decided to end the strike the same day. The Municipal authorities with the consent of the butchers have fixed the time for slaughter at 3 p.m. instead of 2 p.m. or 4 p.m. as before. They also promised to increase the number of motor lorries to carry meat from Bandra to Bombay from 7 to 8. This arrangement seems to have satisfied the butchers and they ended the strike same evening. The question of examination of meat at Bombay markets and animals at Bandra remained as it was before and no modification was made in it. In regard to the fruit and vegetable stall holders they were advised to end the strike as their complaint was already under the consideration of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and until that body had decided the question they were told not to prolong the strike. So the strike happily ended without much inconvenience to the Bombay public.

BIRLA MILL STRIKERS.

100 RESUME WORK.

Out of 300 spinners of the Birla Mill who had struck work on Monday 100 resumed work on Tuesday unconditionally.

TURKISH DELEGATION.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

The Turkish Red Crescent Delegation arrived in Bombay by the Lloyd Triestinos boat S.S. "Aquilea" on Tuesday at 8 p.m. The delegation consists of Dr. Hikmet Beg, Dr. Ismail Bassime Pasha and Mr. Syed Mahomed Teyfik. They were received on the mole by Mr. Shueib Qureshi, Mr. Sadiq Ali and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, editor of the "Khilafat" on behalf on the Central Khilafat Committee of India. The members of the Delegation were given a hearty welcome by the members of the Central Khilafat Committee after which they were profusely garlanded.

On their landing they inspected the Khilafat Volunteers which formed the guard of-honour. They were then conveyed to motor cars and taken to the Taj Mahal Hotel where they are staying.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative on board the steamer Mr. Teyfik after warmly greeting the representative said that they had come in response to the request of the Central Khilafat Committee of India to take over charge of the property belonging to the Red Crescent Society of Turkey. In answer to a question as to how long they meant to stay in India, Mr. Teyfik Bey said that their stay depended upon the work they had in India. They would first of all go to Delhi to confer with the Muslim leaders there.

Dr. Hikmet Bey is the Auditor-General of the Turkish Red Crescent Society while Dr. Ismail Bassime Pasha is a member of the same Society. Mr. Teyfik Bey the third member of the Delegation had been twice to India once as a tourist and a second time in connection with the Red Crescent Society. He was for some time editor of "Shabit-ul-Ishad".

The Delegation left Constantinople on February 7th, but missed the steamer. They took train to Genoa where they boarded the steamer for India.

The Delegation is leaving this (Wednesday) noon for Delhi.

BANDSTAND MOTOR COLLISION

MR. SAJJAD HYDER QUITE WELL

A motor car collision occurred on Sunday at Queen's Road, resulting in severely damaging both the cars and injuries to the occupants, one a European lady and another a Mahomedan, Mr. Sajjad Hyder, Registrar, Muslim University. It appears that at about 3 p.m. Mr. W. MacLachlan, Executive Engineer of the City Improvement Trust, was proceeding in his motor car along the Bandstand towards Queen's Road and Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, was going to Colaba. Mr. MacLachlan took a curve, it is alleged, on the wrong side of the Bandstand and collided with Mr. Azad's car. The impact was so great that it is stated that the cleaner of Mr. MacLachlan's car was thrown out of the car and escaped unhurt, while Mrs. MacLachlan received an injury on her forehead. Mr. Sajjad Hyder, a friend of Mr. Azad, who was in the car, was also thrown out of the car. Both Mrs. MacLachlan and Mr. Sajjad Hyder were taken to the European General Hospital, where Mrs. MacLachlan had her wound attended to and was allowed to go home, while Mr. Sajjad Hyder, who received injuries on his chest and back, has been detained for treatment. Both the cars suffered heavy damage and their axles and wheels were bent.

We are asked by Mr. M. K. Azad to inform the many friends of Mr. Sajjad Hyder that he is absolutely in no danger at all and that the authorities of the European General Hospital desire that the visitors should not disturb him as he requires complete rest. On thorough examination no internal injury has been found, and therefore there is no cause for anxiety.

ALLEGED BOGUS CONTRACTOR,

APPLICANTS SWINDLED.

Deputy Inspector Merrifield made an application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday for the transfer to Bombay from Poona of A. Judah alias J. Casier, who he alleged has cheated 5 persons in Bombay to the tune of about Rs. 8,000.

Mr. Merrifield alleged that the accused opened an office in Dalal Street under the title Civil, Mechanical and Constructional Contractor and advertised for branch managers. He selected Ardeshir Maneksha Ghista and four others with whom he entered into a contract agreeing to pay a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per mensem and demanding from them cash deposits ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500. Deposits were made, but complainant had no work to do till one fine day, the Sheriff touched the shop. Complainants asked refund of the deposits, but were informed by the accused that he was only managing the concern and not the proprietor. The agreements however were signed by him. The police officer further stated that he learned that Judah was an under-trial prisoner in magisterial custody at Poona and requested his Worship for a warrant to get Judah to Bombay after the conclusion of the Poona trial.

The Magistrate issued an examination warrant.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded the inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Thomas Rozario (38) a Christian, salesman in the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, who died in the J. J. Hospital on 16th ultimo under circumstances already reported in these columns. It will be remembered a day previous to his death (Sunday) the deceased came home in the afternoon in a victoria in an unconscious condition. In the evening a doctor gave him injections, but was not revived and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died without rigaining consciousness

Dr. Henry Reynold Byrne, House Surgeon of J. J. Hospital said on admission the deceased's pulse was feeble and was unconscious. A 'post martem' was held and the contents were sent to the Chemical Analyser who reported that nothing was found. The deceased was found to be suffering from thickening of the arteris. Death in his opinion, was due to heart disease.

The jury returned a verdict of death by disease of the heart.

RUN OVER BY VICTORIA.

Deoji Vodsing, a Hindu, aged 62 years, was crossing the road at Lalwadi on 12th ultimo at 3 p.m. when he was knocked down and run over by a victoria which was driven very fast by its driver Deoji. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday last. Death was due to septic poisoning as a result of injuries.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by his having been run over by a hack victoria rashly driven by Deoji Bawa Thakur.

FATAL ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded the inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Ernest Trindad, a Goan Christian who was found dead on the evening of 15th ultimo on the foot-path of Sankli Street under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Albert Edward Maccarthy, a motor mechanic said on Sunday, the 15th ultimo he returned home at 9 p.m. He saw the deceased and his mistress Sitabai on the foot-path. The deceased called the witness and said his bags were broken and asked him to help him to go to his room upstairs. He was bleeding from the nose. Deceased told witness the some people were trying to force his door open and therefore he had tried to escape through a window of his room and had fallen down having missed his footing. He was drunk then.

The jury returned a verdict of death by a fall while escaping through a window.

BEAWAR DEFAMATION CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Mar. 3.

Yesterday the defamation case Crown versus Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor was taken up by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Beawar inspite of Mr. Makhmoor's application for estoppel of the proceedings till the final disposal of his transfer application pending before the Governor-General-in Council. Dr. Surajnarain and Dr. Balwant Singh were examined. The accused took no part in the proceeding. The next hearing comes on the 7th inst.

A CORRECTION.

We are sorry the report in yesterday's issue of what Sir Maurice Hayward said in the debate on Monday was inaccurate. He did not say that "the leader of the Swaraj Party might have avoided the stinging remarks he made in his speech etc." It should have read:—

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, Leader of the House, acknowledged the courtesy of the last speaker (Mr. Jayakar) who had avoided the temptation of a stinging speech on the Government's general financial policy in the interests of the unity of all sides of the House in presenting their very strong case to the Government of India.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 12-21 p.m. (B. T.).

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Bombay Spring Meeting, 2nd Day.

THURSDAY March 5.

Adjourned meeting of Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.).

FRIDAY, March 6.

S. S. "Devanha" with English mails due at 8 p.m.

Annual meeting of members of Bombay Medical Union Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.

SATURDAY, March 7.

The s. s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

KARANI—Minocher, the eldest son of Hirjibhoy Pereshaw Karani, died yesterday morning, Ghobhai House, Chaupati. 859

PARKER—Ian George Parker, dearly loved younger son of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Parker of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Bombay, on March 2nd, 1925. M863

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The S. S. Clan Urquhart arrived at London in the morning of the 1st instant.

The Clan Macbride left Suez on the morning of the 1st instant.

The Clan Hydaspes arrived at London on the 27th morning.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-morrow (Thursday).

BROADCASTING INDIAN MUSIC.

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 C. V. Wave length 387 metres.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Sanitary Institute at Princess Street on Friday (the 6th instant) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) followed by a dinner. Members are earnestly requested to attend this meeting, to take an active interest in the management and welfare of the Union, and to join the dinner to make this annual function a success.

EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will be held on Sunday (the 8th instant) at 3 p.m. at Sod-Bhat, near Papdy Church, Bassein, to consider what further steps should be taken to expedite the removal of the Portuguese patronage from the aforesaid places. All are kindly requested to be present at the meeting.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Dewarat Gajanan Sharma, the famous Vashistha Ganpati Shastri of Tamilnadu and the establisher of the tree Gaukarna Ashram, will deliver a lecture in Hindi on the "Vedic Hindu Religion" and the "Unity of All Religions."

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 30th instruction class of the Esean community of Bombay will be held at the N. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday (the 7th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The discourse on "The invisible Universe and its relation to man"—Part 3, will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Chakurdwar, Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 3.

In the Share Market jutes have shown narrow fluctuations only in speculative stocks and business has been of a moderate description. Little enquiry only existed for heavier priced denominations. Coals continued dull and inactive with few transactions only reported. Govindpur registered some increase in price. In teas moderate enquiry that asserted itself recently has not developed into any large proportions and rates generally denote little change. In miscellaneous hardly anything of interest falls to be recorded. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 66/7, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 98/5, 4 per cent Bonds 1926 100/5, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 100/13, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102/2, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 102/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 352.

Jutes:—Auckland 293, Clive 46/2, Fort William 424, Hooghly ord 89, Howrah 43/12, Kankinarrah 477, National 31/8, Nuddea 48, Orient 222/8, Presidency 8/4.

Coals:—Baraboni 9/5, Bengal 586, Govindpur 7/4, Sowardih 2/8.

Cements:—C P Cements As. 12

Chemical Industries:—Level Brothers pref 7/8.

Miscellaneous Companies:—Behar Rice 1/10, British India Corporation ord 4/11, Burma Finance and Mining 3/10, Calcutta Ice Association 12/14.

Paper Mills:—Titaghur Paper ord 4/2.

Sugar Mills:—Cawnpore Sugar 28/12.

Tea Companies:—Dilljapuri 16/12, Nasimara 9/8, Hatsikhira 30/4, Jutlibari 18/4, Namburnadi pref 15/4, New Purupbari 12/4, Rutema 17/8, Teen Ali 17/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one-thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

MR. CHITANAVIS WITHDRAWS.

NAGPUR, March 3.

Mr. S. M. Chitanavis has withdrawn his candidature for the office of Presidentship of the C. P. Council. The contest for presidentship now will be between Messrs. K. S. Naidu, Abdul Rahiman and S. B Tambe, the last named being a Swarajist.—A. I

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DR. J. J. MODY, L.M.&S. L.D.S.(Eng.)(

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Entrance opp. Cox Bank Buildings.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1925.

THE CALL TO YOUTH.

The All-Parties Conference, which met in Bombay four months ago, was the result of a determination born of the bureaucratic assault on the elementary rights of the people, to rally all national forces, working in their different ways, under one common flag. Under the stress of that determination the Conference registered an important step towards national solidarity and dispersed in an atmosphere of goodwill and hope such as the country had not witnessed for two years and more. Both the goodwill and hope have gradually disappeared before the rising tide of communalism and the proof of this is provided by the postponement *sine die* without coming to any conclusion of the Sub-Committee appointed to frame a scheme of Hindu-Muslim Unity by the Committee of the All-Parties Conference held in Delhi in January. The Sub-Committee was entrusted with a task which constituted a test of our determination to be free. The task before it was not to obliterate the differences between the Hindus and the Muslims, which would have been a needless waste of effort, but so to harmonise them as to generate an irresistible force for winning freedom. When we say that Hindu-Muslim Unity is a *sine qua non* of Swaraj we mean nothing more than this that there should be unanimity of action as well as of will on the part of both Hindus and Muslims to break the chain of their common slavery and, what is more, to see that never more shall India be a prey to any foreign foe whatever the differences that may divide her sons on domestic issues. Now such unanimity postulates a burning desire among the leaders and the rank and file of each community to subordinate all considerations to that of devising the most effective means of getting rid of the slavery to a foreign nation and to examine and decide every question affecting their relations *inter se* with the consideration of the country's freedom supreme in their mind. The Sub Committee was appointed to frame a scheme for the representation of all communities in the Services and other elective bodies under Swaraj and to recommend the best method of securing just and proper representation of the communities in the Services with due regard to efficiency. The Committee held a few sittings and then dispersed to meet on February 28. It met on that day but with a very meagre attendance. Besides the meagre attendance, there was, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru say in the statement issued by them, "no material for coming to any definite conclusions nor is there any likelihood of any being reached in the near future." "The failure to reach a decision is likely to disappoint the public," Gandhiji and Pandit Motilal add, "we would, however, advise publicists and others not to despond." Despite this advice, there is no doubt but that a keen sense of disappointment will be felt throughout the country which will not be able to avoid the feeling that the majority of the Committee, who are responsible for the deadlock, have betrayed its interests.

It is extremely painful for us to say, but we cannot help saying it, that the majority of the Committee have permitted narrow sectarian considerations to get the better of the dictates of Nationalism. The failure of the Sub-Committee means the triumph of communalism or what is the same thing communalism masquerading in the guise of nationalism, and the defeat of genuine nationalism. The triumph that communalism has achieved during the last few months is such as to make all but the stout-hearted patriots despair of the early freedom of their country. But we are convinced that the triumph, great as it is, is only temporary and the gloom that it has for the present cast over the public life of the country is like the darkness before the dawn. Some idea of the ascendancy which communalism has won over many of our leaders will be gathered from the fact that its spokesmen from the two sides today are Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the men from whom, more than from many other leaders, the youth of the country have imbibed their ideals of a sturdy patriotism that places communal interests in their proper place, that is, next to, and not above or on equality with, national interests. If the task of preparing a scheme for the representation of all communities on the legislative and other elective bodies were approached in the proper spirit, a solution would be the easiest thing to achieve. All that would be required would be to relate it to the supreme need of winning freedom. The Lucknow Pact is in the melting-pot. The question is: What is to emerge from this process? If both Hindu and Muslim leaders brought to bear on the problem a sense of proportion, the answer would be: No special representation of any kind. Unfortunately, the Muslim leaders, at any rate a large majority of them, seem still to be overborne by the distrust of their Hindu fellow-countrymen and, determined rather to postpone the advent of Swaraj than to abandon separate representation. Their experience in the Punjab and in Bengal, where they are in a majority, has something to do with this distrust. But it is possible to redress their legitimate grievances as regards these provinces without perpetuating communal bitterness and rivalries by maintaining separate electorates. Representation on population basis in every province, with joint electorates, would be the best way of reconciling legitimate Muslim fears with national needs. But unfortunately, among the Muslims the voice that is loudest now is the voice of the Die-hards whose vision does not extend beyond the limits of what they consider to be their communal interests. It is still more unfortunate that men like Mr. Jinnah, who were expeced to give the right lead to the community, have, in their anxiety to "deliver the goods," allowed themselves to become merely the spokesmen of these Die-hards. This mistaken sense of loyalty to the community which consequently involves an inadequate sense of loyalty to the country, on the part of men like Mr. Jinnah and the silent acquiescence of the majority of Muslim leaders of the Congress in Mr. Jinnah's advocacy of the Muslim cause, have created a reaction among those Hindu leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai who until but yesterday were staunch Nationalists so that we are confronted with the irony of the latter denouncing communalism and yet refusing to consider the Hindu-Muslim question from any other than the communal standpoint.

Lest we seem to be doing injustice to Lala Lajpat Rai and those who share his views, we draw attention to his criticisms of Gandhiji's recent article which we publish elsewhere. "I do not mind even a civil war between Hindus and Muslims for eventual supremacy," writes Lala Lajpat Rai, "provided it could be guaranteed that no third party would interfere therein." A dictum more dangerous to the growth of Indian nationalism could hardly be propounded by a leader of Lalaji's standing and eminence. It means nothing but this that either the Muslims must for ever remain slaves of Hindus or *vice versa* and that there is no possibility of an enduring Swaraj until the issue is decided one way or the other. Fortunately such a gloomy view is warranted neither by the history of India nor her ideals, both of which prove that it is neither absorption nor subordination of one community by the other but the creation of a unity in diversity that has been the unique destiny of India and, despite their numerous defects, the Indian States even to-day bear witness to this truth. The ideal of India is not "the eventual supremacy" of either the Hindu or the Muslim, but a synthesis of their differences. It is however, not difficult to understand the amazing pessimism of Lala Lajpat Rai prompted as it is by a vague fear of the Muslim which would be ridiculous were it not that it is honestly shared by many Hindus. "Nor can "I see much force in the argument that in order to get Swaraj," he says, "we must rule out all fear of invasion from the North and the North-East." This fear is on a par with the distrust Muslims entertain of their Hindu brethren of the Punjab and Bengal, but it is equally unwarranted, unfair and unworthy of Indians who consider themselves fit to be free, and, therefore, able and willing to make the highest sacrifice for the defence of their country. Long years of foreign servitude seem to have so blunted our sense of historical truth as to make us forget that Hindus and Muslims lived together peacefully for centuries and on numerous occasions fought together against foreign invaders. But it is not necessary to pursue the argument, for the third party is not likely to guarantee non-interference, which will itself be a stimulus for unity among Hindus and Muslims. Carried away by this distrust and fear of Muslims, Lala Lajpat Rai is driven to make a statement which is hardly consistent with his theme that communalism will not bring us Swaraj. For, he refers to "the impression widespread amongst Hindus, that on the Hindu-Muslim question he (Mahatma Gandhi) starts with a bias in favour of the Muslims" and adds: "I cannot help thinking that Mahatmaji is not entirely unbiassed in his treatment of the Hindu-Muslim question. The bias is unconscious and even well-intentioned, but it is there." In making a grievance of what is the greatest strength of Gandhiji, Lalaji unconsciously betrays how complete a victim of communalism he is. If this unfortunate country is ever to succeed in destroying the communal canker which is eating into the vitals of its public life, it can only do so through the efforts of the increasing number of Hindus and Muslims who, following the noble example of Gandhiji, have a pro-Muslim or a pro-Hindu bias on this question. For an amicable and enduring adjustment of Hindu-Muslim differences can only be secured on the basis of "give and take" and it is only men with a bias in favour of the other party who are capable of "giving" and not merely "taking"—not the men who insist on their pound of flesh. We have said enough to indicate a tendency fraught with the greatest danger to our national life. The danger is assuming vast proportions as leader after leader of either community is, openly or by tacit acquiescence, ranging himself on the side of his "community." In a recent communication to the "Hindu" a correspondent stated in effect that Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das alone share the Mahatma's view—the omission of any Muslim leader's name is significant—and that men like Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Srinivas Iyengar have come under the influence of Lalaji. The statement may or may not be true, but that it should have been made is ominous enough. At all events, it is clear that, with the exception of the Mahatma and two or three others, the leaders have failed the country on this vital question. It may be urged on their behalf that they are merely representing the views of their respective communities. But the issue is not whether they truly represent their respective communities but whether the view they hold is consistent with the national need. We, however, doubt if they, in fact, do represent the views of their communities, especially of the youth of the latter who certainly are sick of the interminable squabbles of their elders. The leaders, the majority of them, the men of the generation that is passing, are living too much in the past, mistaking their personal prejudices for principles and missing the substance of freedom in the pursuit of the shadow of "concessions" from the bureaucrat who laughs at their Conferences and Committees that decide nothing. It is the youth of the country, both Muslim and Hindu, who live in the present and look forward to the future, who inspired, with the burning ardour for freedom, are ready to strive together and march together, forgetting their small differences the while,—who must assert themselves and cry for a halt to this policy of communalism and ask the leaders not to stand between them and their freedom. They must assert themselves and rally to the banner which Gandhiji almost in lonely isolation is holding aloft—the banner of true nationalism which always places the country's interests above communal interests without doing injustice to the latter.

Notes of the Day.

Light, Not Heat.

The British Trade Union Delegation which visited Russia last year has now issued a full report on the conditions of Soviet Russia. Because the tone of the report is eulogistic, it has naturally become a target of peevish ridicule at the hands of those who hold that any good word about the Soviet system can be due only to an British idealism, ignorant enthusiasm or credulous communistic leanings. Having been fed on the propagandist versions of the Russian Whites and the alarmist reports of the Riga correspondents of foreign newspapers, the respectable *burgeoisie* press of England pictures the Soviet system as a demonic machine which happily seems tottering ever since it was established. Messrs. Purcell and Bramley who constituted the deputation show how foolish are such conceptions. For on the one hand they point out that the Bolshevik system is pretty firmly established and secure having the whole-hearted support of the workers and the cheerful acquiescence of the peasants who are averse to a counter revolution that may jeopardise their control over land obtained as a result of the Bolshevik regime; on the other hand, the report emphasises the fact that there are many achievements to the credit of Bolshevism—in the technique of government, in industrial organisation, in the cultural sphere. If it is a dictatorship of a "class conscious" minority of proletariat, it is at least a benevolent despotism which Tsardom was not. Indeed, the fact mentioned in the report that the cultural and material gains to the workers accruing from the present regime have made the workers renounce the right of opposition shows that the masses have hardly any consciousness of the existence of tyranny. Whether one likes Bolshevism or not, what is required is an understanding of the system and it will come not through the heat engendered by the Liberal and Tory press, but through some fresh light on the subject such as the report contains.

Burning Books.

When the Confessors of Lyons were martyred, the Guards heard that the Christians believed in eternal life; vexed at the prospect, they threw their remains into the Rhone to deprive the dead of all hope of resurrection. Lord Winterton evidently has a streak of the Gaul-mind as he describes the exclusion of certain notable books from India as a capital method of obliterating their ideas. Mr. Hyndman's "Awakening of India" has been kept out of India for the mental sanitation of the people, but it is one of the few books we have from the pen of a foreigner which corresponds with the economic facts of British Rule. If he had written a volume of uncritical taradiddles, he could have got it pushed as a text-book. He could have made a fortune like some I.E.S. authors. Mr. Jennings Bryan's "British Rule in India" is also on the proscribed list. Mr. Bryan when he visited India, refused to wear official blinkers. He collected statistics of death, starvation, disease and illiteracy and expressed the obvious inference that the essential fruits of British Rule were saddening. He was shown huge piles of buildings as among the benefits of British Rule but he looked beyond. His judgment offended the bureaucrat and in the plenitude of his congenital meanness the bureaucrat excluded the book—under the Sea Customs Act. Facts cannot be suppressed, however and the more the Indian is fed with cooked history, the greater becomes his revulsion at the time of mature discovery. The bureaucrat is exceptionally stupid in proscribing these books because the author meant them mainly for the understanding of foreigners who are duped by propaganda. In India, the boys mug up official text books and when they pass out they learn the full bearing of facts; there is no point in keeping the books of Bryan and Hyndman from India where the truth is daily mirrored in experience. It is the gullible foreigner who should be looked after, but Britain cannot meddle with the Sea Customs Acts of other nations. These prohibitions are the expressions of fret—the rage of Caliban in front of the mirror.

Indian Architects' Opportunity.

It is not often that we hear of opportunities outside India thrown open to us as a nation competent to place its cultural and artistic talent on a footing of perfect equality with the talent of the West. The word "international" has been variously interpreted. The interpretation depends usually on the convenience of those whose interest it is to use the word. A cricket match between Scotland and Wales has not seldom been designated as international! The term has been similarly abused even in the highest regions of intellectual activities. The European text-book writers and historians of art seldom venture beyond the Suez in their estimate of the international aspects of art. In India the custom has been to accept as a matter of course the international character of gatherings where India is supposed to be represented by an official truly representative only of the alien bureaucracy. This should not at all be surprising in view of the fact that in India itself it is the official unfamiliar with the conditions of the country who is allowed to manage its artistic problems. It is, if the trend of the discussion during recent sessions of the Council of State is any guide, the architect of New Delhi, not the representatives of the people, who will decide which artists will be chosen for its decoration. So that, if we are not on the alert now the international competition for architectural designs thrown open by the League of Nations will be managed by officials who would like to give the competition the international colour convenient to them. Who knows India may not be already "represented" by them! Who knows that they have not already broadcasted their convenient views on the competence of Indian architects. But the world that is less credulous about the infallibility, wisdom or judgment of the officials must be made to realise that we in India will naturally prefer to represent our case and merits ourselves.

No Time To Lose.

The competition for the designs and plans for the construction of a Conference Hall at Geneva is thrown open to all the architects who are nationals of the States that are members of the League of Nations. The competition will be directed by an international jury of architects of repute. Was India approached for representation on that jury? The competition will take place within a few months. We would, therefore, warn the members in the Central Legislature not to allow this opportunity for the Indian architects to slip. Indian architects must, moreover, stir themselves betimes. They will find the particulars of the competition published elsewhere in this journal. The Bombay Architectural Association in this city, particularly, must lose no time in safeguarding the interests of Indian architects. They must obtain full particulars and details of the competition for the benefit of their members. And if the information is not forthcoming or if the Indian architects are not given adequate satisfaction, the world must be told the truth about the "international" management of the competition.

PROHIBITION AS THE GOAL.

BY G. B. TRIVEDI.

Since Mahatma Gandhi included the removal of drink evil in his constructive programme of work and since he denounced the excise revenue as tainted money and pronounced his blessings on the peaceful picketting of liquor-shops, the question of drink has assumed an importance both with Government and the public which a silent temperance work of thirty years' memorialising had never assumed and would never have assumed. The Bombay Legislative Council realising its new powers of shaping the policy of the Transferred Departments, took up this question in its very first year of existence and passed a resolution in August 1921, asking Government to appoint a Committee "to report on the question of drink and drug traffic and its total prohibition." It was unfortunate that owing to its bias against non-cooperation and their policy of picketing the Council failed to insist on Total Prohibition as the goal of excise policy as they insisted on compulsory primary education as the goal of the education policy. That non-insistence has cost us the loss of three valuable years. The Education Act is on the Statute Book while the Excise Act is yet to be drafted.

Official Hostility.

Both our Excise Ministers have been earnest and are willing to shape their policies according to the people's wishes. Advocates of moderate drinking, from Government of India, European I. C. S. men, down to the staff of the Excise Department were all pronounced anti-prohibitionists. Our Finance Member openly advocated his anti-prohibitionist views and crossed swords with our first Excise Minister openly in the Council. Even in his recent budget speech he quoted the example of England which was twenty-five time more wet and paid as much more excise revenue. With such difficulties and with the prospect of a loss of a bloated revenue of 4 crores our Minister's work was not an easy one. One does not wonder, though one may regret it, that he took nearly a year to announce his policy. The Council in July last became impatient and called on him to declare his policy. He was not ready. Probably he was afraid of the Finance Member. The Council passed a resolution approving of the Excise Committee's policy and recommendations. That resolution strengthened our Minister's hands. Who can tell us of his fight in the inner cabinet of Government? We only see the result. Weighing all these difficulties I have no doubt that both the Council and the public will congratulate the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi on his boldness in declaring that "the ultimate object of their excise policy is total prohibition". He recognises the existence of a strong public opinion on this question and admits the intrinsic moral value of a policy of Total Prohibition. There are 3 or 4 serious difficulties, but he is undaunted. He is ready to make a serious effort and he knows that the leader of the Swaraj Party has promised him cooperation. Mr. Jayakar has said: "Difficulties can be overcome if the Government and the people can work together to remove this evil. The House will endeavour to make up 4 crores deficit." The present Excise Commissioner, Mr. Ghosal, is sympathetic and not a pronounced anti-prohibitionist like his predecessor. If both the Minister and the Commissoner now appoint a Committee of the Council to advise and help them, the first move towards real prohibition can be made this very year.

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INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

"CREATING PROVINCIAL JEALOUSIES."

INDIA EXPLOITED FOR FOREIGNERS' BENEFIT.

ABOLISH COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON BUDGET IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 3 (9 p.m.)

The trend of general discussion on the Budget, to-day, took the line forecasted in my message yesterday. The strict observance of the rule, permitting only twenty minutes for each member, enabled 15 members to have their say—of them six were Independents, six Swarajists two European and one person without any party label. Discussion followed Party convictions. The debate was opened by Mr. Amarnath Dutt (Swarajist) who voiced the feeling of his Party in favour of the refusal of all supplies. This position was more forcefully represented later, by Mr. Gaswami and Mr. Abhayankar. The former pointed out the disastrous consequences of the Exchange policy in the past and asked whether in face of this, Sir Basil could claim that Government had the true interests of India at heart. Mr. Abhayankar denounced the Independents' attitude over the Budget, and described the Executive Council as really an executing Council. The Swarajist condemnation was based solely on the political aspect of their protest. The Independents discussed the Budget on its merits. Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Shunmukum Chetty attacked the most vulnerable part of the Budget. Sir Purushotamdas said the Finance Member's two previous Budgets had proved that he had been over cautious in his estimates (a fact subscribed to by the European speaker Mr. Cocke) and that where he estimated in 1923-24 a deficit of some 38 lakhs it had actually been a surplus of seven crores. This surplus was in violation of all commercial principles being used to pay off discount charges on a loan all at once and the major part of it was being utilized to finance an obligation in respect of a loan to the Persian Government which had been, all of a sudden jumped on the country. Even the Inchape Committee had condemned India being made to shoulder heavier liability than Britain in Persia, but no change of policy had occurred hitherto. Indeed, Sir Purushotamdas showed that over three Budgets a surplus sum to the extent of 22 crores was being utilized to "improve" the credit of India in the money market instead of giving relief to the tax-payers and redeeming the pledge given by Lord Harding's Government to abolish the cotton excise duty. In this matter it is significant Mr. Cocke, who spoke on behalf of his European collegues, also regretted the absence of the remission of the excise duty. Sir Purushotamdas described the position correctly when he said that provincial jealousies had been roused by mixing up the cotton excise duty with the remission of contributions.

But was any extra-ordinary measure necessary to create confidence in India's credit. This question was thoroughly examined by Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Shunmukum Chetty. They showed that the provision of the Sinking Fund was even higher than the interest which fell annually on the tax-payer for his debts. Part of this fund, they demanded, should be utilized to relieve taxation.

I hear that Sir Basil Blackett, in his informal conversation with members of the Assembly, admitted the mistake of having launched the Debt Redemption Scheme without the previous approval of the Assembly. There is, however, a clear case for taking out one crore and a quarter in respect of the railway annuities from the General Debt Fund. Motions to give effect to this have been tabled both by Swarajists and Independents, and are expected to be carried one crore and quarter thus obtained, if not certified by the Viceroy could be utilized for the remission of the Cotton Excise Duty, but, perhaps, most telling was the exposition by Mr. Chetty of the wrong position taken up by Sir Basil Blackett, in 1923-24 in having secured the doubling of the salt-tax by certification. Final accounts of 1923-24 proved that the last Assembly was absolutely right in refusing the salt-tax, because the surplus of about seven crores had become available during that year in place of a deficit of 18 lakhs similarly, it was apparent that Sir Basil Blackett was under-budgeting this year also, and in any case his surplus of 75 lakhs must in any case, be utilized towards the remission of the Cotton Excise Duty. The necessity for further cuts in the Military Budget was also fully pressed. Indeed a reduction under this head is the only hope for granting rapidly what is due to Provinces. Discussion to-day was not on the whole on a high level: this, however, is due to the desire of members to reserve discussion on the important questions of policy on the specific vote of censure during the voting on demands for grants, as was done in the case of the Railway Budget. The next stage of the Budget would, therefore, be very interesting.

DELHI, Mar. 3.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning after a two days' respite during which the members studied the Budget presented on the 28th February. The general discussion which commenced to-day will end to-morrow.

Mr. P. R. Rau of the Finance Department was sworn in as a member

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Dr. Kishanlal Nearu announced that the report of the Civil Justice Committee would be published on the 20th instant.

HORNIMAN'S RETURN UNDESIRABLE.

The Home Member replying to Mr. Chamanlal considered that it was not desirable or in the public interest to allow Mr. Horniman to return to India.

Replying to a question of Mr. Willson Sir Charles Innes said that the construction of the Rajpur-Parvatipur Railway would be undertaken at the same time as the construction of the harbour works at Vizagapatam. Both would be commenced as soon as the sanction of the Secretary of State was received.

Mr. Bhore, replying to Dr. Kishenlal, said that the question of the publication of the memorandum submitted by Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. K. C. Roy, the two members of the Colonies Committee, was under consideration.

Mr. Jinnah asked a private question for a statement showing the remission of contribution to which each province would be entitled if a total of Rs. 2½ crores was remitted in 1925-26 and a further total of Rs. 1½ crores in each succeeding year.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that remission was regulated by the Devolution Rule. He said that the present 2½ crores remission reduced the Madras contribution by 126 lakhs, the United Provinces 56, the Punjab 61, Burma 7. The next remission of 1½ crores would reduce Madras by 67 lakhs, the U. P. 41 lakhs, the Punjab 33 lakhs, Burma 9 lakhs. The next 1 1/2 crores reduction would reduce Madras by 59 lakhs, the U. P. 45 lakhs, the Punjab 30 lakhs, Burma 14 lakhs and Assam 2 lakhs. The next remission of 1 1/2 crores reduces Madras by 28, Bombay by 22, Bengal by 32, the United Provinces by 30, the Punjab by 15, Burma by 10, the Central Provinces by 9 and Assam by 4, leaving a balance which will be finally wiped out by the next reduction in the case of Madras by 25 lakhs, Bombay 19 lakhs, Bengal 28 lakhs, the United Provinces 27 lakhs, the Punjab 13 lakhs, Burma 10 lakhs, the Central Provinces 7 lakhs and Assam 4 lakhs.

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY

Mr. Jinnah:—May I ask, Sir, whether Government realise that the Meston Award has done great injustice to Bombay in the distribution of the reduction, and if so, besides other grounds whether Government think that it is high time that the Meston Award was revised?

Sir Basil Blackett: I am aware that there are many opinions about the Meston Award, and not many favourable, but beyond that I do not think I can answer the question.

Mr. V. J. Patel: Will the Hon. Member say whether the Bombay Government pressed this view on the Government of India for the reopening of the Meston Award and the examining of it?

Sir Basil Blackett: I believe that Bombay Government have done so on one or two occasions.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: Are there other Governments who have done so?

Sir Basil Blackett: I should like to be told of any Government except the Bihar and Orissa which has not done so. (laughter).

Mr. Cocke: Is it a fact that the Award is under revision at the present moment by the Taxation Inquiry Committee?

Sir Basil Blackett: The question of the Central, Provincial and Local taxation, which is before the Taxation Committee, has undoubtedly considerable relevance to this question. Whether it can be said actually to be under review by the Taxation Committee is more difficult to answer. It was not definitely referred to them to make a recommendation as regards any change in the Meston Award.

Mr. Jinnah: Will Government in view of this widespread dissatisfaction undertake a revision of the Meston Award?

Sir Basil Blackett: I don't think this question really arises, but I am pretty sure that widespread dissatisfaction over Government's revision would be enqually great (laughter).

Mr. V. J. Patel: Is the Hon. Member aware that the Bombay Legislative Council only yesterday passed a motion of adjournment as a protest against the inequity of the Meston Settlement?

Sir Basil Blackett: I have also read the Indian News Association's (the Associated Press) telegram.

Mr. D. P. Sinha: Sir, may I ask the Hon. Member if he realizes that in a scheme for revision of the provincial contributions the tax-payers of Bihar and Orissa, who contribute to the surplus of

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CRISIS IN TURKEY

GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar 3.

Government has resigned.—Reuter.

KURDISH RISING & TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

FRENCH WARNING TO TURKEY.

PARIS, Mar. 3.

According to "Petit Parisien", Government has emphatically warned Turkey that only the transport of troops required to suppress the Kurdish rebellion over the Syrian railway will be tolerated.—Reuter.

HERRIOT-CREWE INTERVIEW.

BRITISH OBJECTION TO TURKISH OPERATIONS.

PARIS, March 3.

It is announced by a French source that there is ground for believing that Earl Crewe's visit to M. Herriot last night related to the authorisation given by the French Government to the Turkish Government to transport the Turkish troops despatched for repressing the Kurdish insurrection by the railway through Northern Syria. The French Government in 1921 assured the British Government that the use of this railway would never, be authorised for Turkish operations against Britain and that the concentration of the Turkish troops was solely intended to repress the rising. The British Government did not raise any objection. Nevertheless, they now consider that they will have ground for complaining if, favoured by the facilities granted to them, the Turks carry out concentration at the very gates of Iraq with a view to exercising pressure on the decision which the League's Council is about to take in the settlement of the Mosul dispute.—Reuter.

LORD READING GOES 'HOME'.

IN APRIL--ON SHORT LEAVE.

LORD LYTTON TO ACT AS VICEROY.

LONDON, March 3.

Lord Reading is going 'home' in April on short leave to confer with Lord Birkenhead.

Lord Lytton will be Acting Viceroy.—Reuter.

OBJECT OF CREWE-HERRIOT POURPARLERS.

PARIS, Mar. 3.

It is now learnt that the object of Lord Crewe's call on M. Herriot last evening was to enquire about France's intentions regarding the appointment of an Ambassador to Turkey. The question of the transport of Turkish Troops over the Syrian Railway was not raised. It is added that "other current affairs" were also discussed.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVT'S INTIMATION.

PARIS Mar. 3.

A Havas Agency dispatch says according the "Petit Parisien" the French Government has again intimated to Angora that the permission given to the Turkish troops to cross Syria refers only to military forces strictly necessary for restoring order in Kurdistan.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SUFFRAGE BILL.

PASSES LOWER HOUSE.

TOKIO, March 2.

The New Suffrage Bill which seeks to give adult manhood suffrage has passed through the lower house by a large majority. It now goes to the House of Peers.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENT.

TOKIO, Mar. 3.

Scenes of considerable excitement followed the passages of the Suffrage Bill in the lower House, the only important amendment being the deletion of a clause depriving peers of the right to vote or stand for election to the lower House.—Reuter.

PORTHCOMING FLOTATION.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The forthcoming flotation will be a debenture stock of the Bengal and North Western Railway which is expected to amount to £1,250,000 at about 94 1/2 redeemable in 1945-60.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF HOBBS.

NEWTON'S POSITION.

ROBINSONS NOT TO BE CALLED

LONDON, March 2.

The trial of Hobbs opened to-day at the Old Baily. The court was full. Hobbs who showed traces of the recent illness pleaded not guilty. Mr. Travers Humphreys opening the case asked the jury to dismiss from their minds anything they had read concerning the case. Prosecution witnesses would include Newton but the jury would not be asked to rely on his evidence unless it was amply corroborated. He did not hesitate to say that the prosecution would be much more gratified to see Newton in the dock than in the witness-box if it were possible to prove the case against him but Newton was an essential witness because nobody else was able to give evidence regarding the alleged conspiracy. The other person mentioned in indictment was Arthur. It was not the fault of the prosecution that he was not sitting in the dock. The jury would not be asked to pass judgment on the Robinsons who would not be called for the prosecution.

Newton recapitulated the evidence given previously.

Cross-examined, Newton agreed he lived on his wits. Off and on he had no profession. He admitted that he was arrested in America in 1912, but was immediately liberated. He declined to answer further questions not having bearing on the present case. It was suggested that his character was already sufficiently besmirched.

The case has been adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

NEWTON CROSS-EXAMINED.

LONDON Mar 3.

Cross-examined by Sir Curtis Bennett, Newton stated in his evidence that he saw affection letters from Raja Sir Hari Singh and his Secretary to Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Bevan written before and after the Paris incident. Sir Curtis Bennett desired to read a letter but the Judge ruled that it was inadmissible. Mr. Bennett protested and said that Hobbs was suffering because Raja Sir Hari Singh and his Secretary had not been called as witnesses although it was alleged that money was obtained from Raja Sir Hari Singh by means of menaces.

The Judge replied that nobody suffered through the rules of evidence being properly observed. He had seen no charge in the indictment with regard to the money being obtained by menaces. Sir Curtis Bennett then put in what he called a draft letter to Raja Sir Hari Singh in the handwriting of Captain Arthur, inforing Raja Sir Hari Singh of the abandonment of divorce proceedings in consideration of the agreed sum, subject to a written undertaking by Raja Sir Hari Singh and his friends that they would not attempt to communicate with Mrs. Robinson and her friend and agreeing to await Raja Sir Hari Singh's convenience in presenting the second cheque for payment "even should this necessitate awaiting until you become the Maharaja of Kashmere".

On resumtion of the case there was a brief interruption owing to Hobbs having to leave the dock as a result of a fit of coughing for medical attention. After that, in the course of argument with Sir Curtis Bennett for the defence, the Judge said that hitherto he had heard nothing to show that there was any stealing of the cheque or to justify conviction for conspiracy to steal.—Reuter.

LATE SIR L. STACK'S MURDER

SUSPECT'S CONFESSION.

CAIRO, March 2.

In the course of an enquiry into the murder of the late Sirdar one of the Anayat brothers arrested on 2nd February has confessed that he had been concerned in it.—Reuter.

IRAQ'S FINANCES.

MR. HILTON YOUNG TO ADVISE.

LONDON, March 2.

During his speech at a luncheon given to welcome him home from America, Mr. Hilton Young announced that he was starting for Iraq on the 5th March at the invitation of the British Government to advise the Iraq Government on financial affairs.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT DEPT. SCANDAL

MR. NARIMAN'S CHALLENGE.

READY TO PROVE ALLEGATIONS OF MAL-ADMINISTRATION.

DEMAND FOR COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The Development Department again came in for discussion yesterday. This Department was subjected to a very severe and destructive criticism. In the end, however. Providence proved to be on the side of big battalions and Government won with hands down.

In the earlier part of the day, Mr. G. B. Pradhan had a motion to his credit which the President announced he had won by one vote. In the afternoon, the President said the Secretary had gone over the lists again, and recounted the numbers, and the voting was found to be equal on either side —35 for and 35 against. He would as usual give his casting vote for the *status quo*, he said, and thus even the small victory was denied to the non-officials. Later, every motion for deletion of items was thrown out by large majorities. The storm centre lay in Mr. Nariman's motion for making a big cut, and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir with his usual fairness allowed an opportunity to Mr. Nariman and his supporters of having their full say without hampering them in any way. And Mr. Nariman took full advantage of the opportunity thus offered him. He delivered a vigorous attack on the Development Department, and challenged the officials to give him an opportunity of proving his allegations to the hilt. But as long as that opportunity was denied him, he said, he had no other alternative but to make those allegations, as a responsible member of this House, in the House itself. He mentioned one or two instances for which the officials were responsible, and again and again agreed to prove their truth if only a public committee were appointed. He spoke of work being given to the highest tenderer, instead of the lowest, and of the ugly rumours afloat in the city about the Development Department. Other members who followed him buttressed Mr. Nariman's suspicions and supported him.

The Director of the Department, Sir Lawless, in replying to the allegation made a vicious attack on Mr. Nariman and said it was more despicable to make an attack on public officials without being able to substantiate them, than to write anonymous letters, meaning that Mr. Nariman's crime was worse than that of the officer who was suspected of writing an anonymous letter to the Government. Otherwise the speech of the Director contained nothing in refutation of the statements made by Mr. Nariman. One thing he said and that was about his salary of Rs. 6,000, which would be reduced to Rs. 4 000 from December next as the Government of Bombay had informed him they were unable to pay more. After the close of Sir Lawless' speech, the President asked him to withdraw the allegation made against Mr. Nariman, as he could not allow it under the Standing Orders, and Sir Lawless readily withdrew it. Mr. Nariman in reply repeated his charges and repeated his challenge for an opportunity—a public committee—to be given to him to prove his allegations, which has so far been denied him. He made an impassioned appeal on behalf of Indians who were competent to hold any office in the Engineering Department, as he said it was their birthright to be given all opportunities to serve in this country. He said his allegations had not been refuted, so far, by the Director. Mr. Nariman's strong language was rather too much for the irreprossible Mr. Montgomerie, Sir M. Hayward's *alter ego*, but Mr. Nariman snubbed him for his pains by saying that he could not take notice of any muttered remarks. Mr. Montgomerie turned red.

In replying to the debate, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir spoke with his usual vigour but his arguments were weak. He invited Mr. Nariman to tell him the names of the suspected persons in confidence, but Mr. Nariman withstood all blandishments and promised to disclose them only in a public enquiry. There was not much point in Mr. Cowasji's very vigorous speech, but he promised to retrench as much as possible. He won in the end, and except a small voluntary cut made by the Government, not a single small cut could be made by the non-officials in the bloated estimates of the Development Department.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (General Member) had made a demand for Rs. 1,47,75,000 for the Bombay Development Scheme.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana District) moved the omission of an item of Rs. 25,200—provision for Assistant Development Officers. The Director of Development opposed the omission and the matter was carried to division and it was there accepted 35 voting for and 34 against.

Mr. G .B. Pradhan (Thana Dt.) moved the reduction of Rs. 50,000 in the provision for travelling and fixed conveyance allowance etc. The motion was defeated, as only 30 voted for it and 44 against.

Mr. Pradhan withdrew his motion for the omission of the provision for Law Charges amounting to Rs. 75,000, after some discussion.

MR. NARIMAN'S MOTION FOR RS. 61,99,000 CUT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay) moved a reduction by Rs. 61,99,000 in the total amount. Mr. Nariman said this was the first opportunity he was getting of entering his emphatic protest against the scant courtesy with which the Development Directorate, and Government in General, had treated the public and the Counci. They had not carried into effect the resolution moved by him in the Poona Council, and accepted that of Mr. Lalji Naranji. But it must be admitted that the two resolutions were not identical, and they were essentially different. The real demand from the public was not whether the Directorate was profitable or not, but they wanted to go into the working of the whole Department. There were serious charges of mal-administration, of frauds, and he called for an enquiry on behalf of the investors of Bombay, and the public of Bombay, who had invested 30 crores of rupees; the Directorate of Development had said that he did not want to stop any inquiry, or baulk the public of it or shirk it. If they shirked an enquiry the suspicions of the public would be confirmed. It was not an anonymous application, but an open charge coming from a responsible member like him that there were frauds; the suspicion in the minds of the public was that the funds had been dishonestly applied or misapplied. He could point out not only misapplications but such misapplications as would result in proceedings in a court of law. In a particular instance, an indent was signed by an Engineer for steel bars of a particular dimension, and the indent was altered by another Engineer and several lakhs worth of bars were now rusting in the Matunga Workshops, and they were unable to sell them in spite of every effort. This mistake had cost the Department over 2½ lakhs, and the mistake could not have been made if the indent had not been altered. All his efforts to get any information had proved of no avail. He frankly said that there were ugly rumours in the city that higher officers were getting secret commissions from the manufacturers, and that was why so much loss was caused. Then again in the case of the 13 chawls at Naigaum Road the contract was given to Gommons although their tender was for Rs. 1,10 000, while others had offered to do the work for Rs. 88 000 per chawl. An Italian and also other firms, simultaneously with this department, had come into existence to do the work of this Department. He had started a campaign in the public press for information and the Government had failed to give the necessary information to him. He wanted the whole work to be removed from the control of the Department to that of the P. W. Department, but it was purposely made a reserved subject by Government in spite of the Council's wishes to the contrary. Then again, he wanted the office of the Director of Development to be abolished, for he was getting a salary of Rs 72,000 per year, although he had great respect for him personally for his amiable manners, which he hoped other members of Government would emulate. The Department had curtailed its work but the pay of the Director had not been curtailed and he continued to get his Rs. 6,000 per month. Compared with the salary of an Executive Engineer or a Superintending Engineer, the Director's salary was too much. He had expected Government to come to the Council to ask for retrenchment, but that had not been done. Then again, he complained that Indians were not given adequate opportunities in the higher services of the Department. Of the 20 posts carrying salaries over Rs. 20,000 per year, 19 were given to Europeans and one to an Indian. He did not think that a cut of about 62 lakhs was impossible, for last year the General Member had said that retrenchment was not possible, and yet he had made a cut of about 90 lakhs and more afterwards.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi City) said Government were paying interest out of capital on the scheme or dividend out of capital, and if it were a private company a shareholder like Mr. Shamdasani would have dragged them to a court of law. He wanted the whole Directorate to be abolished, and not the Department itself. Instead of the Director, they could have an Assistant Secretary, and they could save a great deal of money thereby.

Rao Saheb D. R. Dessi (Kaira District) said the Provincial Revenues would have to pay about 14 crores by the time the whole Scheme was finished and they who were responsible to the Presidency wanted to see that the monies were not wasted.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) spoke of the system of getting commission for private firms now in vogue.

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO FULFIL PROMISE

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City) said his own grievance against the department was that Government had not fulfilled their promise of building 50,000 one-room tenements, which were to be built not because there was a dearth of housing accommodation in Bombay, but because the industrial population in the city was living in insanitary surroundings. Government had constructed only 21,000 rooms now and they were not going to construct any more. He objected to this stoppage, as the death-rate in the

(Continued on next page).

HOW BRITAIN RULES.

PROSCRIPTION OF INDICTING PUBLICATIONS.

MR. ROY AGAIN.

LONDON, March 2.

Mr. Lansbury drew attention to the prohibition from entry into India of Mr. Hyndman's "Awakening of Asia," Mr. Bryan's "British Rule in India," Mr. M. N. Roys "Evolution of Economic Organisation of India," Lala Lajpat Rai's "England's Debt to India" and the Labour Montaly Magazine.

Earl Winterton replied that three of these contained false and malicious misrepresentations of British administration in India. Mr. Roy's book was proscribed because all his writings as well as those of his wife were prohibited in view of their complicity in foreign organised conspiracy to overthrow British rule in India. He had no definite information with regard to the publication last mentioned, but it occasionally contained articles from these persons which doubtless bring particular issue within the general ban against these writings.

GERMAN "EVASIONS."

MILITARY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

PARIS, March 2.

According to "Le Journal" the rsport of the military committee of Varsailles is now being considered by the Allied Governments. It contains substance of the report of the military control commission in Germany. The document which consists of 300 pages explains the gravity of the German evasions of the Versailles Treaty especially secret re-organisation of the German army, the restoration of the position of the commander-in-chief, the re-organisation of the great general staff of 250 officers, the manipulation of the Reichswehr, which, it is stated has become an army of cadres with four officers for every private and placing the security police on the military basis.

The "Petit Journal" declares that these revelations and the success of the Nationalists in Germany have rendered the position of M. Herriot's Government more difficult as regards the proposed new guarantee pact the basis of which must depend not on the German undertaking but on an Anglo-French agreement. Therefore, a common Anglo-French policy with regard to the frontiers is necessary and there probably lies the main difficulty.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY'S BONA FIDE

INDUSTRIAL BONDS PAID UPTODATE.

PARIS, Mar. 3.

Mr. Mogara, the Trustee of Germany's industrial bonds, has reported to the Reparations Commission that Germany has deposited five-milliards five per cent bonds under the Dawes Scheme Protocol signed by the German representatives, whereby all German engagements falling due up to February 1926 in form of industrial bonds have been fully met.—Reuter.

GERMAN STEAMERS.

TO BE HANDED TO REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 2.

In the Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Earl Winterton stated that over £1,700,000 profit was earned on the five ex-German steamers managed by the Government of India. The vessels were condemned to detention only and could not be obtained as prizes. Therefore, the ships must be handed over to the Reparations Commission under the Treaty of Versailles. He understood that the Commission would allot them to the British Government for final ownership.—Reuter.

PROPOSED NEW PACT.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GENEVA PROTOCOL?

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The "Morning Post" says that the Cabinet is considering proposals for a new Pact in which Britain, France, Germany and Belgium are included. It is stated that Australia and New Zealand have cordially approved of the proposal, while it is hoped that General Hertzog and Mr. Mackenzie King will also come into line particularly as the proposed Pact has none of the vague dangers inherent in the Geneva Protocol. The proposed Pact offers a guarantee for the security of the Channel Ports against any threats from the other side of the Rhine. Germany is ready to join in the guarantee. It appear that the proposed Pact is somewhat of the nature of a substitute for the Geneva Protocol an objection to several articles of which have been taken by the Cabinet.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT AND DOMINIONS.

BRITISH GOVT. IN CLOSE TOUCH.

LEAFIELD, March 2.

The Premier was questioned in the House of Commons regarding the views of the Dominions on the subject of disarmament. He replied that disarmament was one of the subjects discussed at the Imperial Conference of 1923 and he was confident that the conclusions that were then recorded still represented the views of the Governments of all parts of the Empire. Asked whether the Dominions would be able to represent their views in regard to the Geneva Protocol and the present rapidly changing situation, Mr. Baldwin replied that they were in close touch with the British Government on all such matters.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

Sir Harry Brittain, Conservative, asked whether the Premier was considering the formation of a foreign affairs committee containing a representative or representatives from each of the self-Governing dominions.

The Premier replied that he was not considering any such proposal nor had he had any indications that such a proposal would be acceptable to the Dominions. The question of working in closer co-operation with the dominions in connection with the conduct of foreign affairs continued however to engage the serious attention of His Majesty's Government.

SAAR COMMISSION.

Mr. Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, was ternational conferences as that of the Council of the League of Nations beginning on March 9th he would press for the appointment of a neutral president of the Saar commission in place of Monsieur Raoult. He replied that he had arrived at the conclusion that in the interest of all parties concerned the most suitable candidate for the chairmanship at the moment was the present chairman. The Chamberlain proceeded to beg the members of the House not to tie the British delegates to such international conferences as hat of the Council of the League, too tightly by pledges or public statements. He said that the whole object was that the British delegates should go with open minds and put what they had to contribute into the common stock whereby a common agreement might be reached. If the British delegates were to be pledged in advance to a particular course of action the whole object of the meeting would be destroyed.

Mr. Wood, Minister of Agriculture, announced that the proposal of the Government to hold a conference on the subject of agricultural industry had broken down. He said Government had decided that a conference was impossible in view of the refusal of the two labour unions concerned with agriculture to take part in it. The Conference had been proposed in the hope that any agreement reached might be used as the foundation of a permanent national policy. The refusal of the unions had destroyed that hope. It would now be the Governments duty to frame on its own responsibility such proposals as were consistent with the necessity of protecting agricultural industry from the dangers of sharp reversals of national policy.—B. O. W.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

GERMAN PRESIDENCY.

BERLIN, March 3.

Though the various political parties will not yet discuss the question of nomination of the candidates for the Presidency, many names have been suggested, even including that of the ex-Crown Prince, though there appears to be no foundation for this statement. While popular Nationalists like Vons Hindenburg, Mackensen, Tirpitz and Prince Von Buelow are too aged and it is most unlikely that they will put themselves forward as candidates, it is generally assumed that Dr. Marx has the best prospects if, as is probable, the Socialists, Centrists and Democrats support his candidature. A purely Socialist candidate would have little chance of election. Therefore it is regarded as most probable that the Socialists will not submit a candidate but support a nominee of the other Democratic parties.

The election is expected to be held at the end of April or at the beginning of May after which, as an absolute majority is unlikely, a second election will be necessary. It is reported that the Communists are putting up Klara Zatkin, the famous woman leader, as candidate, but this will hardly be taken seriously.—Reuter.

KABUL OUTRAGE

PROTESTS TO AMIR AND GOVT. OF INDIA

The following are the copies of telegrams from the President Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha'at Islam Lahore sent to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan and to theo Government of India and the Government of Punjab:—

To the Amir of Afghanistan:—"Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha'at Islam Lahore carrying on work of propagation of Islam in Woking and Berlin submit that stoning to death of Ahmadis in Afghanistan is leaving very bad effect on Islamic propagation in Europe and request Your Majesty to give opportunity to Ahmadis to leave Afghanistan if their presence there is considered undesirable."

To Government of India and Government of Punjab:—"Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha'at Islam, Lahore request Your Excellency to move the Afghan Government to give Ahmadis there an opportunity to leave that country if their presence there is considered undesirable instead of stoning them to death for their religious beliefs."

AMONG HEAPS OF STONES.

FATE OF AHHMADIYA MARTYRS

BATALA, March 2.

The Secretary of the Ahmadiya Community states that three Ahmadiya martyrs still lie among heaps of stones. Niyamatulla Khan's father has applied for permission to bury his son's body according to Muslim rites, but permission has been refused.—A.P.

DEVELOPMENT DEPT SCANDAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Development chawls was less than in the insanitary buildings in which the mill-workers generally lived.

Mr. H. A. Lalji (Bombay City) said the last time he had spoken he had not asked for an Advisory Committee, but for a responsible Committee of this House, which was responsible for the administration of this Province and which was also responsible to the taxpayer. Unless they had that, this House could not accept a committee which was not responsible to it. The estimates for the whole work had varied day after day. The estimates of the Tata Construction Co., amounted to Rs. 5 crores, and the departmental estimates to 3½ crores, which subsequently were increased to 7 crores. Then again in the Committee's report in one place, then reclaimed land was estimated to cost Rs. 45 and in another place Rs. 30, he wanted to know which of these figures were correct. He doubted very much whether the land values would increase to the extent of Rs. 30 by the time the whole work was finished. He wished to know, whether the Military were going to contribute anything towards open spaces and roads, or was that expenditure to be thrown on the shoulders of the general taxpayer. He wanted to know why the Dadar Scheme, which did not pay them, was undertaken by the Department. They ought not to have given up the Suburnan Development schemes he said, for they were for the good of the masses. Another thing he wanted to know, was, whether the Director had the power to transfer the Cement Contract given to one firm to another. He was sorry that more Indians had not been employed in the Department, although it was working for the last six years or so. Could the Department not have trained a few Indians fit to undertake the work, and could the children of the soil not have been given some opportunity? The public was talking suspiciously of the scheme and he would have been glad if instead of lurking an enquiry the General Member had agreed to the appointment of one.

SCRAP THE WHOLE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan said the cotton cess was a tax on the cotton producer in the mofussil for the benefit of the Millowners in the city. He wanted the whole department to be scrapped with only a loss of four crores, for otherwise they would be throwing a great responsibility on their successors in 1934.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatker (Poona City) did not think that the scheme was going to conduce to the welfare of the taxpayer of this Presidency. The Department had 79 officers getting more than 600 per month, and only a small percentage of these were Indians. They wanted a Committee of Enquiry, and he did not know why Government were shirking it.

Mr. Joseph Baptista (Bombay City) said even the Director was unable to say whether the 4½ crores spent on reclamation would not be entirely lost. They had only got a wall for that money and the Council was anxious to have a guarantee that the money would not be lost. About the high salary of the Director he wished to know whether it was the price of honesty or ability. The Director, he said, should be above suspicion. It was absolutely necessary, he said to have a Committee of Enquiry to go into the whole matter. He was against one-room tenements because the mortality in them was higher than in two-room tenements, and he appealed on behalf of humanity to put these chawls in order.

Sir Lawless Hepper, (Director of Development) said it was very much to be regretted that such charges should be made against Government officials without being able to substantiate them. All over the country there were corrupt persons, and it was quite possible that Mr. Nariman had met them more often than the speaker. There was only one person more despicable than the anonymous letter writer, and that was the person who was making base charges against public officials without being able to substantiate them. Referring to the steel bars indented for, he said, the question had already been discussed, and the statements made by Mr. Nariman were absolutely incorrect, and in using that language the speaker was using language of considerable moderation. They were not expected to make any loss on the steel bars, owing to the enhanced duty. About the cement contract he said, the contract was transferred to another cement company in accordance with the terms of the contract, and there was nothing in it. In regard to the acceptance of tenders for chawls at higher rates, Sir Lawless said, they must have some discrimination in these matters, and very few such cases had come to his knowledge and the higher tenders were only accepted for very good reasons. With regard to the personal matter of his salary, a complaint was made that he was paid a salary of Rs. 6,000 per month. He informed them that as the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, including allowances and free quarters he was getting about Rs. 5,000 per month, and when he was offered the post of Director, he informed the Government that he would not be able to accept the post on a lower salary than Rs. 6 000. Since then the Government of Bombay had informed him that they would not be able to approach the Secretary of State for he extension of his appointment on Rs. 6,000, as his appointment was for three years only, and that he should accept Rs. 4,000 per month. He had informed the Government that he was agreeable to accept that sum, and the lower salary would come into effect from December next. Regarding the land to be given to the Military on the Reclamation namely 265 acres, he said Rs. 20 per yard was for the whole area, without excluding the land for open spaces, etc. The price of the net area given to the Military authorities would come to Rs. 40 to 50 per square yard.

The President said he had not rightly heard the words used by Sir Lawless about a member, and he could not allow them to remain if they were a personal reflection on the member. He asked Sir Lawless to read out those words again.

Sir Lawless then read out the sentence about the despicable man who had made unfounded charges against public officials without being able to substantiate them.

SIR LAWLESS WITHDRAWS REMARKS

The President said these words came under the standing orders, and could not be allowed to remain, and he asked him to withdraw them.

Sir Lawless withdraw them.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City), in replying, said he had, in his previous speech, called the Director a man of amiable character and disposition and that that disposition should be emulated by other Government members. But from what had happened in the Council he had now come to the conclusion that those remarks were undeserved. He was not going to follow the example of the Director, but that of the leader of his party and say that Indians must remember that personal courtesy was inborn among Indians. If it was wanting among other nations, Indians could not help it. He must emphatically repudiate the charges made against him without using any strong language.

WANTED A PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

The President said that that incident was now closed.

Continuing said Mr. Nariman it was stated that the charges were vague and that he was not able to prove them. He denied that. He had demanded a public enquiry. He had called for it, for the last one year, and he was calling for it now, and he hoped to be able to prove those charges. But Government had refused to have any enquiry. He again asked in that House to give him an opportunity and it did not lie in the mouths of his opponents to say that he was not able to prove his allegations.

Mr. A. Montgomerie was heard to say something at this stage.

Mr. Nariman said he could not take any notice of muttered remarks, unless they were addressed to the Chair. Continuing, he said he was not making vague charges. He made them openly and without any anonymity. The Director had not explained to him how that small inexplicable mistake about steel bars rose, and it did not lessen the guilt. The fact remained that the original order was altered, and bars came into the city which were not required. The mistake was not at all explained by the Director. His complaint was that the heads of the Department had not kept themselves in touch with the inner working of the Department, as it was their duty as the trustees of public funds to do. About higher tenders being accepted for very good reasons, he wanted to know whether they were honest reasons. He had not been given any opportunity of examining the facts, and it was not honest to say that he was unable to substantiate those charges. He was prepared to prove that they were true if he were given an opportunity of so doing. He was glad that the Director had made a statement that he had agreed to remain on Rs. 4,000. But if he had volunteer that statement, it would have come with more grace than now. Mr. Nariman wanted to know whether the salaries of other officers had also been cut down, and whether Indians had been given a chance to serve in their own country. They must remember that it was Indian money going to be spent in this country, and it was only proper that they should be given an opportunity of serving. It was their birthright to have these appointments, but if there were no competent Indians he did not mind if outsiders were brought from Timbuctoo or any other place. He hoped the Council would give its vote in a manner which would prove its self-respect.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (General Member) replying to the debate said Mr. Nariman had made a great point of the fact that Government did not appoint a committee. But the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee, which was looking into the whole affair, were the same as contained in the resolution. Both Messrs. Nariman and Hussenbhoy Lalji had refused to serve on the Committee and he knew for what good reasons Mr. Nariman had done that. Mr. Nariman had now come forward and asked for an opportunity, and he was making statements in the House which he knew he would not be able to prove.

Messrs. Nariman and Lalji said they were not agreeable to serve on the Advisory Committee but on the Committee appointed by the House.

MR. COWASJI EXPLAINS.

Mr. Cowasji said Mr. Nariman had refused to serve on that Committee. He had again refused to mention the name of one of the officers concerned even privately, to him so that he could make enquiries into the whole matter, and he undertook to dismiss him if the allegations were found to be correct. Mr. Nariman could mention the name in the Council as he was privileged to do it. About the cement contract the speaker said when one of the companies concerned informed them that they were unable to fulfil their part of the agreement, he thought they should go into the open market and get their requirements, and they had given the contract to a company which was making very excellent cement If they had not done that, that share of the contract would have gone to the three remaining companies, under the terms of the contract. The Department had profitted by this transaction. About retrenchments, he said they had already cut down their demands by 118 lakhs this year, in accordance with the demand of the Council last year.

The motion was then put to vote and rejected, only 33 voting for it as against 48 against. The total demand, excluding the cut of three lakhs, was made, and it amounted to Rs. 1,44,75,000. The Council agreed to it.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., said: I agree with Sir Victor Sassoon entirely. The mill-owners are very sore on the point and they think that the Government have done a great injustice to Bombay. The chief factor of prosperity is Bombay itself. Take away the mills from Bombay and without the mill industry there will be nothing left except foreign trade in India. The millowners still hope that when this question is discussed in the Legislative Assembly Sir Basil Blackett will see his way to give some relief to this industry.

MILL-OWNERS AND EXCISE DUTY.

A DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

We understand that a Deputation of the Mill-Owners' Association, headed by Mr. N. N. Wadia, their Chairman for the current year, waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the Secretariat on Tuesday evening, and made an emphatic protest against the retention of the Excise Duty on the mill industry by the Government of India in their budget for 1925-26. Mr. Wadia said the mill-owners had hoped that the Government of India would see their way this year to abolish this unjust levy which was hampering the progress of the mill industry in this country. They had also hoped, he added that its abolition would enable them to continue working the mills without asking the workmen to make any sacrifice in their wages. Besides, the Bombay mills, he said, had to face the keen competition with Japan which made the situation still worse for them. If Government did not consider their representation favourably the mill-owners would have to consider seriously the question of reducing the wages of the workmen also of short-time working hours of the mills.

Mr. Wadia made out a very convincing case on behalf of the Mill-owners' Association, and drew a dismal picture of the future of the mill industry in this Presidency but it is not known what reply H. E. the Governor gave to the Deputation.

DEPRESSION IN MILL INDUSTRY.

NOTICE TO WORKMEN.

Owing to the trade depression, the Bombay mills have fallen upon evil times for the past two years. The management of Sir D. M. Petit Mill where nearly 2,000 operatives are employed have put up a notice at the mill gates informing the workmen that the mill will be closed from the 1st of April 1925 on account of the high prices in cotton and depression in trade. Similar notice was posted last year but, fortunately, the mill authorities continued working the mill throughout the year. It is hoped they will be able to do the same this year also.

PROHIBITION AS THE GOAL

(Continued from page 8.)

The Minister does not accept any time limit. If there is a real co-operation between him and the Council the time limit is not necessary.

No Increase In Taxation.

The Minister is further to be congratulated on his declaration that "Government do not think it necessary to make the increased taxation an integral part of their New Excise policy". This is worthy of an enthusiastic temperance reformer. He will first have to square accounts with the Finance Member. The average Excise revenue is not 4 crores. Upto 1917 it was only 2 crores as the Finance Member stated in his budget speech of 1922, and therefore the Council has to find money upto two crores only. Anything over that amount was bloated up with a purpose to create an argument against Prohibition.

As regards the other methods such as rationing, shops, "on" licenses, there are differences of views between the department and the public. With the adoption of Prohibition policy the suspicion that kept the two sides in fighting lines, vanishes. Let the department now trust the public and invite their co-operation in checking illicit distillation. "We must educate the masses and make them fit for the adoption of Prohibition" says the Excise Commissioner. True but if the temperance worker is welcomed and not shunned as an agitator by the Department this can be done more rapidly than now.

The public awaits now concrete proposals to carry out the New Policy. Mere pious declarations will not satisfy them. The fear of Indian States is unreal. The Baroda subjects too have asked for Prohibition policy. The Nizam Government is sympathetic. Government's New Policy will be catching and soon the mists of distrust will disappear. Let a combined pressure of all Excise Ministers of different Provinces be brought to bear on the Government of India. Bombay has given a lead in Education and Excise. Let other provinces follow and co-operate and all our difficulties will dis-appear and we shall soon see India go literally dry and her poor people won from ignorance as well as misery and ruin of this drink curse.

(Continued from column 6).

which the whole thing is being rushed through. We have done many a stupid thing during the past five years by this rushing through and by the assumption that one or a few wise men can do the whole thinking for us, I would ask the country to pause before coming to any fresh pact which both parties might soon come to consider as insufficient or unsatisfactory. I know there are many leaders in different parts of India who thing on these lines, but they would not permit me to use their names. Being a timid man I take the entire risk of this unpleasntnese. I want to exhaust all means of finding a solution other than communal representation, of freeing the country from the incubus of Hindu and Muslim majority rule.

There is no immediate hury for a fresh pact. I know it as a fact that no substantial advance in the scheme of self-Government is "probable" before 1929. The Government is busy in making concessions. We need not compete with it by pacts based on pernicious principles.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

LALA LAJPARAI'S CRITICISM OF GANDHIJI.

Lala Lajpat Rai writes.—

I have read Mr. Gandhi's latest article on the Hindu-Muslim Question, and I regret to say that I have not been very much impressed either with its logicality or its general soundness. Mr. Gandhi's protestations about his being an unbiassed observer leave a bad taste in the mouth. Evidently he refers to the impression widespread among the Hindus, that on the Hindu-Muslim question he starts with a bias in favour of the Muslims. Rightly or wrongly the impression is there, and no amount of protestations by Mr. Gandhi to the contrary will remove it, unless he suits his conduct to his professions. My love, admiration and respect for Mahatmaji is more genuine than that of some other men who whilst exploiting his in public for their party purposes, do not hesitate to indicule him in private. But with all my love, admiration and respect for him, I cannot help thinking that Mahatmaji is not entirely unbiased in his treatment of the Hindu-Muslim question. The bias is unconscious, and even well-intentioned but it is there.

There is one thing more to complain about his conclusions on this question. He comes out with definite positive opinions, without studying different sections of the question in all their bearings, and without trying to collect facts relating thereto. This happens for the simple reason that he is always in a hurry to have matters settled finally without giving people time to properly study them and think over them. When he stumbles over facts not known to him before, he atonce comes out with an exclamation of their being revelation to him. Yet they would neither take time nor give time sufficient to master facts. I am extremely sorry to observe that while the Non-coperation Movement brought about immense awakening in the masses, Mahatma Gandhi's cry of "Swaraj within one year" did hurt us politically. In fact I do not hesitate to say that the Non-co-operation campaign has been one of the potent causes of increasing friction betwen the Hindus and Muslims.

I think it is high time that the Hindu-Muslim differences on political questions be deprived of the undue importance which they have assumed in our eyes, and by which they have come to over-shadow all other questions of principle and practice. I for one, fail to see any reason for rushing the settlement at such a speed.

Mahatma Gandhi has admitted that the acceptance of communal representation as a feature of our political life is fraught with danger. Yet a postponement of Hindu-Muslim settlement is a postponement of Swaraj, and therefore he proceeds to lay down that the Mahomedan claim resting on population for a majority rule in Bengal and the Punjab is irresistible an must be conceded, and all fear of danger from the North and the North-West must be ruled out of consideration. I am afraid I disagree with the premises no less than with the conclusion. If communal representation is fraught with danger, I see no reason why any religious community, Hindu or Muslim, should necessarily have a majority rule whereever they happen to be in majority.

Nor can I see much force in the argument that in order to get Swaraj we must rule out all fear of invasion from the North and the North-West. Is Swaraj a mere sentiment? Should we be satisfied with having Swaraj once even if we face the probability of losing it the next day? I for one do not want any Swaraj which I cannot retain. To attain a Swaraj that is in danger of being lost soon after it has been achieved, may be a cure worse than the disease we are suffering from. I am afraid all schemes of "Swaraj within a year" are based on fallacies and mere sentiment. I know it as a fact that Muslim leaders of eminence do not believe in the possibility of our getting Swaraj even within the next ten years. We must have Swaraj. Life without Swaraj is no life at all. But we must have a Swaraj which gives some promise of stability. I do not mind even a Civil war between Hindus and Muslims for eventual supremacy, provided it could be guaranteed that no third party would interfere therein. I am not prepared to accept any scheme or any constitution which will bring me the plea sure of a short-lived Swaraj without much chance of my retaining it. I am convinced in heart of hearts that a scheme of Swaraj based on communal representation will never materialise, or if it does materialise at all it will bring no more troubles in its train than benefits.

I am not aware of the fact that the Government is gradually conceding to Muslims and other communities all that they are demanding by way of communal representation. I am not frightened by that. Why should we who do not believe in communal representation be a consenting party to the game which obviously aims at keeping us apart? I do not grudge the Muslims any benefits they can get from the Government in this way. We should not object to the benefits the Muslims get thereform, but we should perennially continue to object to the iniciple. I am timid, I admit, but I do not want to be rash. Now that we have tried Non-co-operation also and failed therein, let us tax our brains a little to find out remedies, which will remove the fears which the Muslims as a community have from the Hindus and "vice-versa." I decline to accept that a Hindu majority in some provinces and Muslim majority in others is the only remedy. Many people contend that we are not yet fit for universal adult suffrage. Yet in calculating these majorities, we are guided by that principle. Mahatma Gandhi's own suggestion for a non-official arrangement about communal representation require a study of facts and figures for which he is not prepared to give us time. I really fail to understand the hurry in

(Continued in column 5).

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 9.)

which contributions are ordered are very unjustly treated?

Sir Basil Blackett: I am glad to know there is no exception to rule. (loud laughter).

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF BUDGET.

The House then proceeded to the general discussion of the Budget and the President ruled that each speaker would be allowed a maximum of twenty minutes' limit to speak.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt who happened to catch the President's eye opened the general discussion on the Budget, and complained of the immense poverty of the people. He criticised the high rate of military expenditure, and said if Government had really the good of the people at heart, they would have drawn soldiers for the army from the tillers of the soil. The White army sat like a vampire on the hearts of the people. Unless the grievances of the people were redressed, they could not give their assent to the Budget which instead of lightening the burden had added to it. He instanced the non-remission of the salt tax, and giving effect to the Lee Committee's proposals as examples on the point. The duty of every patriotic Indian was to refuse all demands for grants until Government was responsible to the people.

Mr. Ahmadali considered the Budget on the whole satisfactory, but the House would not be satisfied unless further progress was made in respect of a reduction in postal rates and third-class fares and the extinction of Provincial contributions. He pressed for a further reduction in the military contribution. He disapproved of Government's opium policy.

Mr. Naidu (Burma) complained that Burma had not been fairly treated by the Central Government. It was perhaps due to the fact that the representatives from that Province did not make incessant complaints like members from other Provinces, and also because Burma was so far away from Delhi. He did not believe in the policy of obstruction for political reasons, and hoped that the demands on grants would be acceded to without any serious cuts.

Mr. Cocke congratulated the Finance Member on his Budget and on the excellent work he had been doing since he took up his duties in India. (Applause.) This tribute was borne out by the knowledge that compared with the deficit of 27 crores and 15 crores in 1921-22 and 1922-23 they had a surplus of two crores and four crores in 1923-24 and 1924-25. He hoped that next year also they would be getting a better surplus than budgeted. He particularly referred to the substantial reduction in the military budget. He hoped that members did not think that the army was being maintained in India as a hobby and that they realised that it was not much considering India's geographical position. Coming to the tariff changes he urged that before the next budget was presented the Finance Member should see his way to reduce the existing high duties particularly on motors. As for the Cotton Excise Duty he wished that the Finance Member had at least made a beginning this year by reducing by half if not full. It would be unfortunate to shelve its reduction till the Provincial contributions were made extinct.

AN OVER-CAUTIOUS FINANCE MEMBER

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas welcomed the surplus Budget, but felt himself unable to congratulate the Finance Member. He said the Budget and the revised estimates showed that the Finance Member had been over-cautious in his outlook, and that the surpluses disclosed were without parallel compared with recent years. He heartily congratulated the Provinces which were granted remissions of contributions which was overdue to them. (Applause.) But he could not congratulate Bengal which was not self-supporting and was still living on taxes of the Government of India. (Laughter.) He thought Bengal and Bombay were treated alike by the Meston Award and had similar grievances, but Bombay had been left out and Bengal again granted three years' remission, and Sir Basil had gone to the extent of saying that if 63 lakhs from Bengal were included it would be an "extraordinary receipt." Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas then compared the Budget figures as estimated and as revised during the last two years. In 1923-24 Sir Basil anticipated a deficit of 38 lakhs while actually it turned out that including a windfall and the reduction in military expenditure they in effect were during that year seven crores on the right side.

Sir Basil Blackett at this stage pointed out that this figure was not quite correct as Sir Purushotamdas included the windfall in one calculation and had not included it in the other.

Sir Purushotamdas said he would examine it later, but even if it were a crore less, the Finance Member was still on the right side to the extent of 6 crores in place of being on the wrong side to the extent of 38 lakhs. Now, how had he used that surpaus of 1923-24. Firstly 82 lakhs were to be used for the paying off the discount charges in respect of a loan. This was being paid in a lump sum instead of being spread over a number of years. He did not know what commercial principle had been followed by Sir Basil in coming to this decision except perhaps that he did not want to leave any money available for a reduction in taxation. Then there were over three crores used in respect of a loan to the Persian Government. In this respect, Sir Purushotamdas recalled that the Inchcape Committee had observed that the arrangement under which the British Government and the Government of India shared the liabilities incurred in respect of Persia made the Government of India bear a heavy liability, and the Committee urged the revision of the present arrangement without delay. The speaker had also asked for a statement of the amounts in dispute between India and the War Office, and the statement supplied by the Finance Member did not include this liability in respect of the loan. (Finance Member: It was not in dispute.) He suggested that every year along with the Budget figures a statement showing the disputes between India and Whitehall should be presented to the House, also stating which disputes went against or in favour of India.

Turning to the revised estimates for 1924-25 the speaker said that here again a surplus of four crores was expected in place of the estimated surplus of some 18 lakhs. He admitted that in 1923-24 Sir Basil could not be reasonably expected to anticipate the economy actually effected in the military estimates that year, but could the same be said of the current year? Should the Finance Member have prepared estimates more approximating actually to the expenditure than he did? He further brought it to the notice of Government that while the Inchcape Committee had recommended that the military stores held in stock should be brought down from 21 to 11 crores they had been actually brought down hitherto only to about 16 crores. Sir Purushotamdas said he did not want to deal with the question of Exchange at that moment, and would take another opportunity for the purpose. He only wanted to hand over to Sir Basil Blackett a statement prepared by him showing the exact extent to which the cultivator of India used imported articles. He wanted Sir Basil to check these figures, and if they came to common figures then he was sure there would be no difference of opinion left between them.

CREATING PROVINCIAL JEALOUSIES.

Summing up the position, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said that including about ten crores which were being taken to the Railway Depreciation and the Reserve Fund, the revenues of India had shown since 1923-24 including the Budget for the next year, a total surplus of about 22 crores. These 21 crores were being utilized for some purpose or other, but not to the relief of the tax-payer. The Finance Member had in three years utilised this huge sum to create confidence in India's credit, but did Sir Basil realise that contentment of the people was a bigger factor in maintaining confidence in the market. Government was continuing on the Statute Book one duty which marked not only the inferiority but humiliation of India. Every Viceroy had stood committed that it should go. The Government of India on Lord Hardinge's undertaking stood committed to its abolition as soon as the finances permitted, and now as soon as finances became available the question of Excise Duty was being mixed up very wrongfully with the question of Provincial contributions. Provincial jealousies were being created. He for one, even if he were a Bengalee or a Punjabi or a Madrasee, would not have hesitated for a moment to vote against the cotton Excise Duty. (Applause.)

Mr. Narsindas said:—Looking at it from every point of view either the taxable capacity of the people, the national resources or keeping down expenditure, the Budget this year was exactly what the House had expected and was highly unsatisfactory. The salt tax had not been remitted, post and telegraph charges had increased. The clock of progress had been set back. The military expenditure was still very high and with the preaching of Non-co-operation there was no necessity for spending so much on the army. The revision of Provincial contributions was an apple of discord thrown on the floor of the House.

PLEA FOR ABOLITION OF COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas called the attention of the Government to the appraiser's hard lot in the Karachi customs. They worked hard and got inadequate pay their housing ought to be free. Referring to the income-tax, he said that the staff in Sind was inadequate with the result that there was much inconvenience to merchants and waste of their time. He pleaded for the establishment of a military college in India and the substitution of British soldiers by Indian soldiers, thereby leading to a saving of 9 crores. Concluding he pressed for the abolition of the cotton Excise Duty.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

"MANIPULATION OF FIGURES."

When the Assembly met after lunch, Mr. Goswami speaking on the Budget took Government to task for not appointing a real economic Enquiry Committee with a view to ascertain the economic conditions of the people. He asked his friends to remember that Government had given effect to the recommendations of the Lee Commission thereby flouting the considered decisions of the House. The Military Budget still stood at 56 crores which the country could not bear and he feared that Government had only reduced the figure from last year's provision by manipulation of figures. He said there was every justification for a portion of the telegraph department's expenditure being placed under military expenditure. As for exchange, Mr. Goswami considered the Government policy as disastrous and whatever profits India got were only adventitious. Concluding he considered the Meston Settlement as one arrived at in a hurry and it should therefore not be regarded as sacrosanct.

Mr. Fleming (Burma) congratulated the Finance Member on the satisfactory state of India's finances.

Mr. Kasthuribhai Lalbhai pleaded for the abolition of the cotton Excise Duty and criticised Government for keeping exchange at such a stage as to enable foreign countries to import their piece-goods and undermine the great national industry in India. The cotton merchants in India were not only losing ground in the Indian market, but their export trade was seriously handicapped.

Mr. Abhyankar said far from complimenting the Finance Member, he should censure him for the Budget, the object of which was to exploit India for the benefit of foreigners. The voluminous volume presented to members was not worth the paper on which it was printed if the members could only view it from the national point of view. What was the use of having railways, post offices and telegraph offices and all those other departments said to be of public utility unless Indians had a full hand in them and the money spent for their maintenance was spent in India.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub complained of the limited powers of the Assembly in controlling the national purse and said the taxation was too high in India. No peace was possible in the country till the military expenditure, postal rates and railway fares were reduced.

Mr. Shanmukhum Chetty said the Budget this year gave the final account of 1923-24 which proved that Sir Basil Blackett was absolutely wrong in proposing the imposition of the salt tax and seeing it certified against the verdict of the Assembly. It was now clear from the surplus of 1923-24 that Indian critics of Sir Basil were right and they properly understood the financial position.

TOP-HEAVY ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. B. Das held that the administration was top heavy and that Government had not responded to the demand for a further measure of reforms. He pleaded for the grant of franchise to women as well as other rights enjoyed by men. He urged the amalgamation of the Oriya speaking tracts and demanded development of his province and the establishment of a port on the Orissa coast.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar said the budget showed signs of rehabilitation. A number of reforms were discernible, but others still remained to be adopted.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said like the railway budget the general budget was not a poor man's budget. Referring to the reduction of provincial contributions, he said the United Provinces were badly treated. The financial condition of the United Provinces was bad especially because of the floods during the last rains. He suggested to the Finance Member to read Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's book on the Government of India for the purpose of Indian taxation.

The Finance Member: I have read it.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: I am very glad that the Finance Member has read that book.

Mr. Jinnah: Is it upto date?

Mr. Ranga Iyer: But is the Government of India upto date? (Laughter).

Proceeding Mr. Ranga Iyer contended that at least half the portion of the military expenditure should be borne by the British Government. The Finance Member was trying to serve God, the Indian people, and Mammon, the British bureaucracy.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

WILL THEY BE IN ONE LOBBY?

INDEPENDENTS AND SWARAJISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 3. (10 a.m.)

The General Budget of the Government of India will up for discussion in the Legislative Assembly to-day (Tuesday) and both the Swaraj and Independents will have a field day to criticise the Government's policy in respect of the exchange, huge military expenditure, absence of remission of the Bombay contribution, cotton excise duty which has not been abolished or even reduced, absence of relief to the tax-payer etc. Besides these questions Government's attitude in respect of the Reforms and Bengal Ordinance will also figure largely in the course of the debate. The Swarajists held this evening a two hours' discussion on the basis of the recommendations made by its own Sub-Committee about the Budget proposals. The Sub-Committee had suggested that Pandit Motilal should approach the President of the Assembly to change the order of demands for grants so as to allow general administration to be considered first, provided the Independent party meeting also agreed with the Swarajists in making such a request. Some of the members, however, did not favour reference of this question to the Independents and therefore the idea of approaching the president was dropped. The object of the Swarajist in trying to have the general administration discussed first was to signalise their protest against the present system of Government by flank attack on all the thirteen heads of expenditure in pursuance of the policy of "Grievances before supplies" adopted last year. But the proposal having been abandoned the various items of expenditure in the Budget will now come up in their normal order, that is customs being taken up first. Under this head, however, the Swarajists are determined to reject the provision of 77 lakhs of rupees meant for the cotton excise establishment in order to mark their disapproval of Government attitude against abolishing the cotton excise duty. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee and a number of Bombay merchants have come up with a view to get this duty ablished. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who is the representative of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau has been flooded with telegrams from his Chamber and other friends urging on him to take effective steps to secure the abolition as Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas is a prominent member of the Independent Party and as there is a general agreement on this question between the Independents and Swarajists, who as the Nationalist Party had long ago carried in the Assembly Mr. Kasthuribhai Lalbhoy's resolution for abolition. There is every hope that the Government will be defeated on this matter at any rate the discussion will enable Sir Basil Blackett to re-announce Government of India's present position.

IN ONE LOBBY.

While the Swarajists have decided to reject all the demands for grants under the thirteen heads constituting General Administration the Independents from what I have been able togather this evening are showing disposition to reject only one or two items like the Home Department and the Executive Council while making cuts in other respects. The Independents, however, have not come to any definite conclusion although prolonged conversations are being held since yesterday. In any case it is not improbable that the Swarajists and Independents will find themselves again in one lobby, not only on the cotton excise duty, but also on the Home Department and Executive Councils allowance and the Governor-General's household and other allowances. Possibly, the Swarajists might, in that event, not like to continue their policy of wholesale obstruction on the remaining items of General Administration, though small cuts in order to raise a discussion for settlement of certain minor disputes will be made on hundreds of small items. Whether this hope is realised or not, Government will certainly suffer a heavy defeat at the hands of both the Swarajists and the Independents over the expenditure of Rs. 16,52,000 meant for expenditure under the control of the Secretary of State in England. A very lively debate is expected on the motion for rejection of this expenditure and the British Government's policy will be reviewed in all its details. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Swarajists and Indenendents will again unite and work hand in hand in the Assembly as they have been doing till a few days ago when the apple of discord was thrown in the form of Railway Budget. Number of the Independents are anxious to join the Swarajists in a common action over the General Budget and they are pressing upon their leaders not to let this opportunity of rehabilitating themselves in the estimation of their own countrymen. Some of them, however, dislike the idea of Sawarajists carrying their policy of refusal of supplies on all the thirteen heads of General Administration and would themselves prefer only token cuts. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rangachariar, Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas devoted anxious time to discussion of the ways and means last evening and signs are not wanting to show that the two wings of the Nationalist Party might again begin to work together.

FIGHT FOR BARE JUSTICE.

Bombay members of the Central Legislature are very much exercised over the Government of India's refusal of remission of the provincial contribution to Bombay Presidency, while Bengal has been fortunate enough to get another 63 lakhs for further period of three years. The news of adjournment motion in the Bombay Legislative Council which was supported and carried unanimously and the Bombay Government's suspension of the Court Fees Bill has encouraged the Bombay members to fight for what one of them called "bare justice."

A VICTIM OF NABHA AUTOCRACY.

ACHARYA GIDWANI.

Who was released from Nabha Jail last week, after nearly twelve months' imprisonment without trial for the so-called offence of entering the State without the permission of the Administrator.

The photograph reproduced above was taken on the arrival of Mr. Gidwani at Delhi on the 25th ultimo.

INDIAN EXILES.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

DELHI, March 3.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, replying to Mr. Sarfaraz Hossain Khan regarding the Indian exiles in foreign countries, Sir Alexander Muddiman said that he would refer to his answers given on February 3rd to Mr. N. C. Kelkar. No other steps had been taken to prevent Indians from returning to India.

Replying to a question whether Government proposed to take steps to remove the bans on their return to India, the Home Member said that there was only one British Indian subject in question and Government did not propose to modify their orders in his case for the present.

Replying to another question of the same member whether any steps were proposed to be taken for granting exiles immunity from prosecution on their return to India, the Home Member said that no steps were proposed.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked: (a) With reference to my question of 22nd January 1925, regarding the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla and reply that Government have taken, are taking and will take all such steps in the matter as their legal adviser think possible and desirable, will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken and are taking in the matter?

(b) Have their legal advisers given no opinion to prosecute those who have been responsible in bringing about the failure of the Alliance Bank?

(c) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the opinions of their legal advisers on the subject?

Sir Basil Blackett, replying, said, that he was not in a position to make any announcement at present. "As the Hon. Member is no doubt aware the misfeasance summons which were brought by the Liquidators against certain of the Directors and Auditors of the Bank in India have recently been dismissed by the Calcutta High Court As regards in England(Government are awaiting the examination in bankruptcy of Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co. before they decide what further action can be taken.—A.P.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

U. P. COUNCIL VOTES MONEY.

LUCKNOW, March 2.

On the motion of Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, the United Provinces Council passed two resolutions recommending a provision in the budget for the grant of one and a half lakhs of rupees to the Aligarh University The Hon. Mr. O'Donnel, Finance Member took objection to the resolution on the ground that the responsibility for Aligarh University primarily rested with the Government of India according to the Devolution Rules and provincial institutions had better claims to this Government's revenues.

Another resolution was passed recommending that arrangements should be made for reporting Hindi and Urdu speeches made in the Council and that vernacular editions should be published of the Council proceedings.—A.P.

EARTHQUAKE SEQUEL.

CONVENTS AND CHURCHES DAMAGED

QUEBEC, Mar 3.

Several fires due to earthquake have resulted in the loss of approximately 65,000 dollars. The worst outbreaks were at Hebertville Station and College at Ste. Anne della Pocapicre, which has been partially destroyed. Many convents and Churches have been slightly damaged. Further reports confirm seismographic indications that the disturbance was most serious in the vicinity of the Saguenay river.

A telephone message from Murray Bay states that slight shocks are still being experienced.

At Baie St. Paul, sixty miles east of Quebec, the damage to property is heavy, a Roman Catholic Church being partly wrecked and several persons injured by the falling debris.

A report from Cape Salmon says that the Roman Catholic Church at St. Hilarian, 60 miles east of Quebec, has collapsed. The church was one of the finest along the north shore of St. Lawrence and was only built two years ago.—Reuter.

INSURANCE AGENT ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 2.

Albert George Rodwell, an insurance agent has been charged at Guild Hall with robbing and maliciously wounding Ekisler. He declared that his arrest was absurd. He has been remanded for a week.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

COLONIES' AND PROTECTORATES' REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Commons, Major Ormsby-Gore said that the Colonies and Protectorates would be represented in the Imperial Economic Committee by Sir Gilbert Grindle of the Colonial Office with a second representative who would be specially chosen by a panel, members of which would be named by various bodies in Britain connected with business interests in the Colonies and Protectorates. This representative would be selected according to the particular question before the Committee.—Reuter.

WATERFRONT DISPUTE.

ALL VESSELS IDLE.

WELLINGTON, March 2.

The waterfront dispute has entered on a serious stage. Declaring that the work cannot be carried on in face of constantly recurring strikes, the employers have decided that no further calls on labour be made until the unions concerned give a satisfactory undertaking that all vessels will be worked under the terms of the current award. Practically, all vessels in the port are idle.—Reuter.

KING'S HEALTH.

TO LEAVE LONDON NEXT WEEK.

LEAFIELD, Midnight, March 2.

To-day's semi-official report of the King's health states that His Majesty continues to make good progress and that his strength is well maintained. The bronchial affection from which he suffered following the attack of influenza has now almost disappeared.

The "Evening Standard" learns that in consequence of this improvement. His Majesty will be able to leave London early next week to join the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" in the Mediterranean Tentative arrangements are being made for his departure on March 10th, but the day has not been finally settled. The "Evening Standard" says, "The King will go by a special train to Dover and cross the Channel by a special steamer which will have the escort of destroyers. On the other side a saloon train will be placed at the King's disposal, including, it is believed, the special saloon of the French President which it is understood has been offered to the King for his use while on the Continent. The Queen will accompany the King on his Mediterranean trip.—B. O. W.

SUB-DIVISIONS OF LAND IN INDIA.

NO NEW LEGISLATION?

LONDON, March 2.

In the Commons, Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked whether the Government of India intended to deal by legislation with sub-divisions of land in India which resulted in some places in considerable drop of area under wheat.

Earl Winterton replied that the matter was one for the provincial governments rather than the Government of India. Lord Birkenhead was unaware of any intended legislation.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught accompanied by the Governor attended the Madras Gymkhana races on Monday afternoon.

Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., second member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Land Revenue has been appointed to act as Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught arrived at Madras on Monday from Rangoon.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler visited Behar on Monday where he laid the foundation stone of the Zenana Hospital Building.

Captain Jenkins and Mr. M. K. Shaikh lunched at Government House on Tuesday Lady Wilson attended the Prize Distribution of the Students Literary and Scientific Society's Girls Schools at Dubash Theatre on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay received a Deputation of the Millowners' Association at the Secretariat on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the 50th Annual Meeting of the Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday. The following had the honour of being invited:—Major-General H. A. V. Cummins, Mr. L. J. Mountford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Montgomerie, Mr. W. Keblinger, Dr. and Mrs. A. Latar, Lt.-Colonel T. L. Ball, Captain and Mrs. E. V. Whish, the Revd. G. F. Harvey, Mr and Mrs. T. Harvey, Major and Mrs. W. I. Kennedy-Minards, Major and Mrs. P. K. Gilroy, Major and Mrs. H. F. C. Hobbs, Mr. J. P. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Clarke, Dr. E. Faulkner, Mr. G. G. S. Forsyth, Mr. M. Leslie, Mr. M. P. Madan, Mr. and Mrs. J. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. K. MacIver, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Mulla, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. J. Roose, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. A. Kirke Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stileman, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Turner, Dr. Eliza Turner Watts, Mr. H. E. Watson, Mr. H. L. McNeill, Mr. H. P. Gibbs and Captain P. V. L. Payne.

The "Altaimaru" will probably leave on the 5th March partially under own power and assisted by the "Londonmaru."—Reuter's Special.

MADRAS BUDGET.

AGITATION FOR REMISSION.

MADRAS, March 2.

At the Madras Legislative Council to-day, a resolution recommending the reservation of a definite percentage of posts in the Government services to the different communities was discussed and an amended resolution urging the apointment of a committee to report on the working of the policy laid down by Government in two Government orders touching the question and to suggest means to provide effectively for giving preference to competent candidates from the communities which had not their due share of appointments in the services until the existing inequalities were removed was passed.

After interpellations, the Hon. R. A. Graham presented the budget for 1925-26. The year 1924-25, said the Finance Member, started with an anticipation that revenue would exceed expenditure by Rs 15.18 lakhs. Events had belied the expectations formed one year ago. Unforeseen calamities, such as occurrence of floods and uncertain factors of excise revenue, considerably affected receipts, leaving an estimated deficit at 32,36,500 at the close of 1924-25. The estimates of revenue for 1925-26 had been framed on a comparatively conservative basis in view of the disappointment in current year. The total revenue anticipated was 165,179,100 or twenty lakhs and seventy-two thousand more than the revised estimate for the current year with an expenditure chargeable to the revenue of 171,987,800 leaving a total uncovered revenue deficit of 38.03 lakhs.

HOPE IN REMISSION.

Referring to the Transferred Departments, the Finance Member said the total allotment of 24.66 lakhs had been made of which 11.63 lakhs went to education. The Council may complain, he continued, in spite of the figures just given that too little had been provided for the nation-building departments. The only hope lay in diminution of the contribution to the Government of India. Referring to the proposed remission of 126 lakhs he said: "We may combine thankfulness with our congratulations to the Government of India and controllers of their finances on their being in position to give provinces this measure of justice." But, he added, "it must not be supposed that there remains nothing to be done. We have not yet got remission. We have only the proposals of the Government of India in which they contemplate inviting the concurrence of the Assembly and until all the processes necessary have been completed our figures cannot be altered and we remain with a deficit budget."

He then pointed how necessary it was by unanimous and strong expression of views in the matter to show their representatives at Delhi that there was no lukewarmness or weakness here.—A.P.

BENGAL BUDGET.

LOAN OF FIVE CRORES SUGGESTED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

In the Bengal Legislative Council today.—

Replying to Mr. S. N. Haldar (Swarjist), Sir Hugh Stephenson denied that the police made a forced entry into the house of Mr. Pratul Chandra Ganguly at Dacca. The Police entered the house in the presence of search witness and of Mr. Birendranath Ganguly, a resident of the house. No lady [illegible] was pushed [illegible] Police Officer.

On the presentation of the Budget discussion Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar (Swarajist) moved that this Government should immediately raise a loan of five crores in the country at a period not exceeding five years for the purposes of primary and technical education, sanitation and public health, agriculture and industry. Proceeds of such loan should be administered by a trust or trusts comprised specially of the elected reprensatives of the people with their powers and functions defined by special statute. For the recoupment of such loan on a thirty years basis and at six per cent interest an annual provision of thirty-six and one-fourth lakh would be necessary to meet interest and sinking fund charges.

Mr. Villiers, in asking for money for Co-operative Circle Inspectors, said he realised that it was difficult to stir a country which would sit down under the insults given it by Sir Basil Blackett the other day when he practically said that an Indian could not stand up against a European on his merit but needed the dice loaded in his favour. Anything more gratuitously insulting than that it was difficult to conceive and yet he had not heard one word of protest in that House.

The Finance Member, replying, said that remission of provincial contribution by 63 lakhs resulted in the surplus of 30 lakhs and he would be able to meet the needs of Transfered Departments. He promised assistance to schemes that would be framed by ministers when appointed.

The supplementary grant of Rs. 780,000 was voted without discussion.

The Council adjourned till 17th.—A.P.

LAWRENCE STATUE AGAIN.

DEMAND FOR REMOVAL.

LAHORE, March 2.

A heated discussion took place in the Punjab Legislative Council on the resolution for the removal of the Lawrence statue from its present site. Mr. Craik on behalf of the Government, said that the removal would be considered by Englishmen as an insult to the memory of one of their dead heroes. Would any member of the House accept such an indignity to a dead hero? Mr. Craik traced the agitation to Non-Co-operators who ever since their capture of the municipality had been at it. Discussion has been adjourned.—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

RESERVATION OF SERVICES.

DELHI, Mar. 2.

Sir Alexander Muddiman on behalf of the Government made an important announcement and at the same time expressed inability to accept the resolution. The Home Member said it was clear that Government should not rush to make changes in the system of recruitment. But, there was no doubt that the standard of efficiency must be maintained. That was the principle from which they could not depart. Sir Malcolm Hailey had made it clear in the Assembly in the debate on a similar resolution that in making new recruitment in the services under the control of the Government of India steps would be taken to secure that services were not unduly overweighted with representatives of any one community or province and so far as possible the claims of communities would be considered. In the competitive examination held in Allahabad in 1922 and 1924 fortyfive Indian candidates were successful but there was no Mahamedan. But Government exercised their power of nomination and out of eight candidates appointed under this process three were Mahomedans. In the police service also out of 22 candidates successful in the competitive examination in 1922 and 1923 eight were Mahomedans but under nomination two Mahomedans were taken. The results of the examinations did call for reflection. "I admit" continued the Home Member: "There is a need for adequate representation of the minority communities but we cannot impair the efficiency of service by admitting persons not qualified. We do contemplate extension of the present arrangement to secure representation of the minority interests provided there is adequate qualification. At present we reserve one-third of vacancies in I.C.S. which will be filled by direct recruitment in India to redress of inequalities. We propose in future to reserve one-third of the whole of Indian recruitment. We shall in the past normally appoint officers by observing results of competitive examination. If the results are satisfactory we shall be in no difficulty. If not we shall resort to process of nomination. We shall nominate as far as possible to these vacancies which we hold in reserve by selection from among the candidates who sat for competitive examination and attained adequate standard. If there are no such candidates we may have to adopt other means of obtaining then. If we cannot obtain candidates with adequate qualifications we shall not appoint them. Regarding other three All-India services (Political Engineering and Forests) we shall similarly reserve one-third of the total vacancies." (applause).

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy said he was opposed to communal representation as a principle. The whole system of representation, in his opinion, required consideration and whether any change was made in future the minority communities should be consulted.

Sir Umar Hayatkhan said that if the debate was adjourned the resolution might be drafted in a way acceptable to all the parties.

Mr. Natesan said that it was a complecated question. He suggested that Government might appoint from the minorities candidates to the reserved posts. If that assurance was given he thought it would satisfy the mover.

Mr. Raza Ali expressed his gratitude to the Government of India for the pronouncement, and asked for permission of the House to withdraw the resolution which was given.

The Council Adjourned till to-morrow, when arrivel bills passed in the Assembly would be taken into consideration.—A.P.

JAPAN AND BOMBAY MILLS.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

DELHI, March 3.

The Council of State passed to-day without discussion the Cantonments Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly. On the motion of Mr. Crerar, the House agreed to a small verbal alteration in the Bill to amend the Prisons Act as passed by the Assembly. Finally, the Council approved of the changes made by the Assembly to the Obscene Publications Bill

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy maintained that the changes made by the Assembly were superfluous, but it had become a fashion of the Assembly not to accept any Bill passed by this House without some change or other. He did not, however, like to oppose these unnecessary changes because that would necessitate a joint session of both the Houses.

At question time, Mr. Crerar replying to Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said that there was no foundation for the rumour mentioned by Mr. N. N. Wadia at the Millowners Association meeting in Bombay that "there is a treaty between the British Government and Japan under which for certain offensive measures promised by Japan in the Far East, the British Government, on behalf of Great Britain and its Dominions, have promised that they would not put protective duties against Japan."

Khan Sahib Aman Ali was sworn in to-day in the place of Moulvi Abdul Moneem for East Bengal Mahomedan constituency.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

LATE SIR G. K. PAREKH.

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE.

AHMEDABAD, March 2

A public meeting was held here this evening to express sorrow at the demise of Sir Gokuldas Parekh. A message from Mr. Gandhi was read by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, saying that he (Mr. Gandhi) would have presided over the meeting if he had been in Ahmedabad. His views might be different from other leaders. Still his reverence for them was unflinching. Sir Gokuldas Parekh had rendered manifold services to Gujarat in numerous ways. When many were asleep he was awake.—A.P.

VAIKOM PROSECUTIONS.

MR. KURUR NILKANTAN CONVICTED

MADRAS, March. 2.

The Second Class Magistrate of Vaikom pronounced judgment on Saturday convicting Mr. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudiripad and sentencing him to undergo two months' simple imprisonment for having visited the place in disobedience of the externment order passed on him by the District Magistrate of Kottayam. His defence was that he had no direct knowledge of such an order and that it was not served on him. The Magistrate declared that his admission of having heard of the order showed that he had knowledge of it and that he had, therefore, knowingly disobeyed it. Nambudiripad has been removed to Kottayam where he will undergo his term of imprisonment.—A.P.

PREFERRING DOUBLE CLAIM FOR REFUND.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

Criminal Appeal No. 186 of 1924.
Imperator
vs.
Mahomed Ali Tayabali.

The following is the text of the judgment delivered by the Additional Sessions Judge on the appeal of Mahomed Ali Tayabali of Ahmedabad upholding the conviction and sentence passed against him by the First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad. Mahomed Ali Tayabali is the Agent of the Gomtipur Spinning and Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Laibhai Chinubhai and Co., Ltd., was prosecuted under sections 420 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code for preferring a double claim for refund of income-tax on the strength of the duplicate Dividend Warrants on which refund had already once been allowed

"I have carefully gone through the whole record and I feel satified that the conviction of the Appellant is proper. Accused Appellant was the Agent of the Gomtipur Mill now in Liquidation. On 14 May 1923 the Income-Tax Officer, Ahmedabad sent him the "D" form to be filled up for the purpose of assessing him. He returned it duly filled in on 5-8-1923. It is Ex. 4. The total income shown was Rs. 25,029. Dividends from Joint Stock Companies are shown as under:—

Rs	17,559
Rs.	7,200
Rs.	10-5-
Rs.	24,769-5-

The income shown was for the year ended 31st December 1922. As a larger tax seemed to have been recovered at the source, accused was entitled to a refund and on 18-9-1923 an order Ex. 12 was passed showing that he was entitled to a refund of Rs. 552-3-0. The amount was refunded to him on 25-9-1923. See Ex. 13.

(Ex. 5 to 10 are the dividend Warrants submitted to the Income-tax Office to show that the claim for Refund was proper. It will be necessary to note the details of each of these to know that Exs. 15 to 20 submitted afterwards deal with the identical dividends. I use D. W. for Dividend Warrant.

D. W. Ex. 10 is dated 1-1-1922 for 18 shares and for Rs. 6,921 (B).

D. W. Ex. 6 is dated 15-9-1922 for 553 shares and for Rs. 4,617 (A)

D. W. Ex. 7 is dated 15-9-1922 for 264 shares and for Rs. 2,3/6 (A).

Ex. 8 is dated 15-9-1922 for 400 shares and for Rs. 3,600 (A).

D. W. Ex. 9 is dated 1-10-1922 for 126 shares of and for 6,300 Laibhai and Co.

D. W. Ex. 10 is datel 1-1-1922 for 18 shares of and for Rs. 900.
Rs. 24,714.

On 3-3-1924 accused made an aplication Ex. 14 for refund for the years ending March 1921 and 1922. With that application accused sent Dividend Warrants Exs. 15 to 20. A scrutiny of these shows that these 6 are the same dividend Warrants Ex. 5 to 10 on which accused had already got a refund.

Ex. 15 is the same as Ex. 9.
Ex. 16 is the same as Ex. 10.
Ex. 17 is the same as Ex. 8.
Ex. 18 is the same as Ex. 7.
Ex. 19 is the same as Ex. 5.
Ex. 20 is the same as Ex. 6.

It is to be noted that Exs. 15 to 20 are not issued as duplicates but they on their face appear to be original Dividend Warrants. If accused himself were not the Agent of the Gomtipur Mill, it is a question whether he would have got these Ex. 15 to 20 without the word "Duplicate" being written on each of them. He would then have been obliged to give satisfactory reasons for their issue and account for the originals already issued. Were they lost or mislaid? No. Why there were these Ex. 15 to 20 issued by the Company. The task was not at all difficult because accused was the Agent of the Mill.

After this application Ex 14 was submitted accused was asked to appear personally before the Income Tax Officer. See Ex. 21. He then gave explanation Ex. 22 on 19-3-1924. A point is made in this appeal that accused submitted the application Ex. 14 under a purely bona fide mistake and that as soon as he saw the mistake he admitted it and asked to be pardoned for it. This however does not appeal to me. For that is what any cheat would do. As soon as he found that he was detected and caught he had only to plead a mistake and ask pardon. The question is one of the intention present in his mind when he submitted Ex. 14 and backed it up by Dividend Warrants Ex. 15 to 20 for an income on which he had already recovered a refund. It was alleged that accused wanted a refund on his income for 1920. But the total income of that year was entirely different from what was shown in Ex. 14.

On the whole I think accused did not commit any bona fide mistake as alleged and that there are enough materials to hold that the case against him is proved. I confirm the conviction and sentence and order this Appeal to be dismissed.

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

The Government of India have decided to discontinue the practice hitherto followed of distributing copies of important Customs and Tariff Notifications and Rulings in the form of Customs Circulars. All Notifications under the Sea Customs and Tariff Acts will be published in the Gazette of India as hereto-fore, the Notifications and Customs Rulings issued by the Government of India or by the Central Board of Revenue, which are of interest to the general public will also be published in the Indian Trade Journal. Similarly all important Resolutions affecting the Tariff will appear in the Indian Trade Journal.

PARSI PHILANTHROPY.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to an address of wecome from the inhabitants of Nargole on the 2nd inst. said:—

I have listened with interest to the account whoch has been given of the institutions which have been founded here through the generosity of the late Sir Ratan Tata, Lady Ratan Tata, and others. The Parsi Community has also been noted for the phianthropy of its more wealthy families, and the manner in which they have devoted their money to the education and medical relief not only of their own community but of all classes in the Bombay Presidency deseems to be very highly commended and offers an example which may well be followed.

I am very glad to learn that, here in Nargole, the Parsi charitable and educational institutions are open also to members of other communities. I am also glad to receive the very courteous address from the Hindu community, but, as I have come more particularly to visit your charitable institutions, I hope that it will be sufficient to say, in reply to your address, how much I appreciated the desire of the other communities also to welcome me here. I am glad to learn that you always keep in view the importance of promoting harmony and good-will between the different parties in Nargole and the neighbouring villages, and I trust that these cordial relations will always be maintained.

I particularly appreciate the generosity of Mr. F. K. Karbhari in placing at the disposal of your Board a sum of Rs. 5,000/- for the purpose of a Library in connection with the school, in commemoration of our visit here. The Library will be a very valuable adjunct to that institution, and I hope that the pupils wil continue to make use of the Library after school days are over.

Both Lady Wilson and I are most grateful for your welcome to us. We shall carry back to Bombay very happy memories of a pleasant visit to a town which will, I hope, be in the future not only one of the most prosperous seaside resorts, but one of the most enlightened and progressive towns in the Presidency.

"IMPROVEMENT TRUST."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The long and much talked of retrenchment proposals in the Improvement Trust are at last to be placed before the Board to-day. The fate of so many poor clerks and a greater number of menials as usual, is hanging in the balance. The reason adduced for the proposed curtailment is the slackening of Trust activities owing to financial difficulties. If the latter is true, retrenchment is surely a painful necessity and an efficient curtailment is absolutely essential.

Retrenchment is a double edged and dangerous weapon to wield. If cautiously used it will prune the superfluous growth; otherwise it cuts the very trunk of the Public Body.

Are the proposals before the Board of the latter and harmful kind or of the former and regenerative nature. Chairman is said to have stated that the Trust is in financial difficulties. That a big Public Body like the Trust should feel financially embarassed, smacks of insecient administration. But that is by the way to save the Trust from utter ruin reduction of staff is proposed. What is this grand reduction? Thirty-three men from Engineers Department, some twenty from Land Manager's and thirteen or so from the Secretary's Dept. completes the list. All these men are from the lower ranks. The posts are not abolished but only the men are asked to go. Side by side with retrenchment, proposals for extension of service to those who are above fifty-five years of age are made. All these venerable men are deemed essential for the Trust though the young blood and education are discarded. Under Government service extension is ordinarily refused. But in the Trust one would think extension is the rule. There are persons in the Trust Service who have had six extensions already; persons who have reached sixty and seventy years of age and yet they are to be given more extension. Truly the Trust seems to have a fascination for wintry age!!

The doings of the Trust like those of Providence are inscrutable! The retrenchment list is said to bear the indelible stamp of prejudice and personal spite. Men are selected to be axed not on any principle, seniority of service, qualification or work which are the bases of retrenchment under Government are said to have been discarded. Will the Trustees examine the names in the list on the above lines. If the triple principle of seniority qualification and work is followed there would be no ground for complaint.

The duty of the Trustees does not end there but only begins. They should next see that the axed men are given all the privileges admissible under the rules. What are these privileges? (1) Privilege leave, (2) two months furlough for every 12 months of active service, (3) Provident Fund, (4) three months notice for permanent men. These are their bare rights and to deny these is sheer injustice. We hope the Trustees will not be parties to such stupendous injustice to their servants who have served them loyally. These rights are irrespective of number of years service and all distinction as proposed by some of the Trustees is meaningless under the rules.—Yours, etc.

'JUSTICE.'

C. P. MINISTRY.

WILL SWARAJISTS HELP ? INDEPENDENTS !

NAGPUR, March 2.

Enquiries in party circles show that indications are not wanting that Swarajists may help the Independents to form a Ministry. The attitude of the Swarajists in connection with the voting on the demands for grants will probably decide the question.—A.P.

C. P. COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

RIVAL CANDIDATES.

NAGPUR, March 2.

Nominations so far received for the presidentship of the Central Provinces Legislative Council are: Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, ex-Minister, Mr. K. S. Naidu, present Deputy President of the C. P. Council and Mr. S. B. Tambe, a Swarajist member from Berar. The election of the president will take place on the 4th instant.—A.P.

ASSAM'S FINANCES.

ADDITIONAL REVENUES AGAIN.

SHILLONG March 2.

His Excellency Sir John Kerr, the Governor, addressing the Legislative Council, reviewed the financial condition of the province for the past five years and pointed out the improvement in the position. He said that at present any remission of the provincial contribution granted to Assam would be of no benefit though the fact that the Government of India had been able to make a beginning with the reduction of contributions in some provinces was decidedly satisfactory and they might fairly cherish the hope that it would not be many years before their turn came. His Excellency urged that until that time it would be a serious mistake to reduce deliberately the existing sources of revenue and that was their justification for asking the Council again to pass bills providing for an increase of court fees and stamp duties to raise the additional revenue for the maintenance of the Transferred Departments The Governor undertook, if these bills were passed, to devote during the next three years ten lakhs to non-recurring schemes in the Transferred Departments and the selection of these schemes would be made by Ministers with the help of a Committee appointed by the Legislative Council. The Budget for the next year shows a surplus of four and a half lakhs.

Maulvi Abdul Rahim Chodhury has been elected President of the Council.—A. P.

THE RENT BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I seek the hospitality of your paper to bring to the knowledge of the M. L. C.s and all critics one important omission in the new Rent Act. I am writing about all those properties which are under trust before 1916 and the hardships of the minor dependents of such trust who, having no other source of income besides the dribblet of the rent quite insufficient to make the two ends meet, have suffered immensly in the past and will be miserable in future if such properties in trust are not exempted from the Rent Act. In some curious inexplicable cases the trustees under some external influences or to grind their own personal axe have placed the rent so low that the minor dependents by dint of the Trust Deed and the Rent Act were unceremoniously snubbed to silence. Conjoining with such cases there is another fact which must not be ignored that the face value of the 3½ per cent Government Paper which are also in trust is nearly half of what they have actually paid. Are they not bled to ruin? Will the M. L. C.'s who never felt the wound jest at scars? What has Mr. Nariman to say on this point?—Yours, etc.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI KHARAS.

The British steamer "Stornest" from Vizagapatam has struck the canal bank and has damaged its rudder. It will be surveyed and towed into Port Said. Traffic has not been hindered.—Reuter.

"SLAVERY OR SERVICE."

G. I. P. RAILWAY SERVICE BOND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of 3-2-25, you were kind enough to publish a service bond, introduced by the B. B. C. I. Ry., Coy., To-day I am sending to you for publication a copy of the service-bond, which the G. I. P. Ry. employees have to execute. A mere perusal of the bond will convince your readers as to how the bond is unilateral, iniquitous and humiliating. This bond is meant for Indians only. Will any one of your readers inform us whether the European or Anglo-Indian Staff have to execute similar bonds? If not, will the Railway administration explain why such invidious distinction is made? —Yours, etc.,

VISHWANATH GANESH JAVADEKER,
B.A., LL.B.,
President, Dhulia Merchants Railway Association.
Dhulia, Feb. 12.

(For all Indians other than menials drawing Rs. 15 and upwards).

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
Service Agreement.

To,
The ——————
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

I hereby agree to accept service with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on the following conditions and terms:—

(1) That I shall faithfully and diligently employ myself in the service of the Company as—or in such other capacity, at such place or places, as may be required by the Head of my Department for the time being, or other officer appointed by him in that behalf.

(2) That I shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in any service, business calling or occupation of any kind, other than that of the Company, without the permission of the Agent through the Head of my Department.

(3) That I shall make myself acquainted with, and will obey and abide by all the instructions and regulations contained in the General Rules for Indian Railways, the Subsidiary Working Rules and all Regulations in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway that affect my duties and work, and by any further instructions that may from time to time, be issued by any person duly placed in authority over me.

(4) That I undertake, if required, to renew without question and at my own expense, any uniform or other property of the Company in my possession which, in the opinion of the Company's officers placed over me, requires renewal.

(5) That I agree, which I hereby do, for myself, my administrators, executors and assignees, on the termination of my service from any cause that any sums due by me to the Company or to the G. I. P. Railway Employes' Co-operative Credit Society or the Mutual Assurance Fund may be recovered from any sums due or that may become due to me either by the Company, the Provident Fund or the Mutual Assurance Fund.

(6) That my engagement is for a period of three months on probation, subject to the right of the Company only to dispense with my services, at any time by summary dismissal and without compensation, at any time during the said term of three months, on the ground that I have not given satisfaction or am not competent to perform the duties required of me, and that thereafter my engagement shall be at a salary of Rs. —— per mensem and be temporary and terminable at any time on one month's notice on either side or at the option of the Company without notice on payment of one month's salary in lieu.

(7) That I am subject to immediate dismissal or suspension without pay for refusal of duty, disobedience of orders, absence without leave or misconduct or any neglect or the Company's Rules applicable to my service, or if I take the benefit of the Insolvency Act or have my pay attached by a Court of Law.

(8) That I am liable to fines or reductions for breaches of Rules, misconduct, negligence, &c., on my part.

(9) That I agree, which I hereby do, to subscribe when required in accordance with the rules, to the G. I. P. Railway Provident Fund, the Mutual Assurance Fund, and the G. I. P. Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit Society, and to be bound by the Rules and Regulations of the same.

(10) That I clearly understand that the authority which appoints me has the power for any reason that may to him appear sufficient to dismiss me.

(11) That I have received a copy of the General Rules for Indian Railways.

Witness ——————
——————
Designation ——————
Signature ——————
Designation ——————
Department ——————
Date ——————

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Standard medium

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GREECE AND PATRIARCH.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

WHAT INDIA WANTS & WHY.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

GREECE AND THE PATRIARCH.

The rumbling of the war-rumour has subsided. The clear statement of British Government opinion by Marquess Curzon on Tuesday has probably given the quietus to Greek ideas of a concerted action against Turkey. The speech contrasts remarkably with the Turk-hating diatribes of some of the Conservative organs. Doubtless the firm attitude of the Turkish Government has contributed to a solution. In any case we must all be peaceful that open war in the Near East is now improbable.

INDIA.

Without stopping to express any opinions on the rights and wrongs of the views expressed, it is necessary to record the general opinion in political and business circles on India's "balance of trade." This opinion is that the trade returns relative to India show a better recovery of trade prosperity than those of England show. For three years India has shown a favourable balance of trade (as economists consider it). Good agriculture crops being anticipated a fourth year of prosperity seems assured, on paper. Each year's busy season brings the demand for financial facilities to cope with the increased volume; this creates "stringency" in the money market,—in other words up goes the bank rate (to 8 per cent. in January. 1924). The rate rose to "only" 7 per cent. in January 1925, so all is lovely in the garden. "Financial facilities in India are adequate to cope with an increased volume of trade, so that there do not appear to be any major obstacles to a resumption of business." On this side this looks bright for India. Are the leaders of popular thought in India going for ever to leave such questions as this to the "operations of supply and demand," in other words to leave the private financiers in control of the business of India. A constructive programme of State industrial and agricultural finance ought to be part of the pledges of the self-Government policy,—a very powerful "Reason why for Home Rule."

PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

When the representative and supreme authority of Nationalism in India decides, whether by one vote or one hundred, to conduct and encourage no propaganda of its principles here, I for one stop all argument on the subject. If India desires no favourable public opinion in England nothing is easier than to let English opinion slip off into the warm waters of Singapore, Colonial preference and Cat Burglaries. We understand, however, that the working committee may decide on any suitable steps, which generally means that the *status quo* will be maintained. Be this as it may, the fact that the door is not quite closed; and that,, in any case, separate elements of the national movement can still (if they think fit) understake propagannda in England, prompts me to make a reference to passing events.

As there is no Congress Propaganda, there is—naturally—no longer a British Auxiliary of the Indian National Congress, as there used to be. But as every schoolchild knows, "Nature abhors a vacuum," and where the Congress leaves a vacuum other propaganda pops in. No better example could be quoted than the issue recently of the circular "Why India wants Home Rule." (Home Rule! What a fine old 19th Century flavour the phrase possesses.) This circular is issued by the 'British Auxiliary, National Conference of India, Westminster S.W.' As there are some born fighters, who hire out to any nation requiring such services, so there are people who are born auxiliaries. If not to the National Congress, they will auxiliate (I recommend the word to your critic of English journalese) for the National Conference.

WHAT INDIA WANTS,, AND WHY.

It appears from this circular (printed last November, I quite admit, but circulating in February) that India wants Home Rule to start with. Some do not know this. Fewer will know the reason why. It is because it is "absolutely necessary for the future safety of the British Commonwealth of Nations" (including the parts that exclude segregate or oppress Indians, no doubt) "that India should be contented, strong and self-dependent, able to hold her own, and to aid the other dominions, if necessary."

The National Conference brand of nostrum is going, one sees, to make India contented. Merely to get self-Government will solve the relations of capital and labour, the class-conflict, untouchability, communal friction, methods in tea and coffee plantations,—crowded chawls, casual dock labour, anomolies on the railways, the over-shadowing trouble of the soldier-nursery of Nepal,—all the questions that affect the development and harmony of a new state. In fact India will be so contented and rich, all of a sudden, that it can start sending its population as cannon-fodder on distant quarrels, quite in the European style of the 18th Century. May I, with all respect for the rights of all concerned in the expression of any sorts of opinions, tell your readers that the pharasecology of this argument amohg the reasons "why" has sickened and disgusted hundreds of active pro-Indians in England? They have been preaching, for a generation past, that Indian needs the control of her own affairs in order to concern herself with her own affairs.

THE REMEDY.

There is a remedy for this sort of thing, and it is a fair and equitable remedy too. Let the various elements of the National movement initiate a propaganda of their own in England and show English people that the National Conference of India expresses only one view of the situation.

MANCHESTER TRADE REVIEW.

The colossal and masterly annual number of the "Manchester Guardian (Commercial)" consists of 150 pages anda sheet size 34 by 14 of diagrams on "Financial Indicators." And all, by the miracle of the advertisement pages, sold at the price of three pence. There is no comment adequate; it is staggering.

Trade, industry, transport and finance for the year 1925 are put under a detailed review. The following references are of direct interest to your readers.

"*Near East.*—In the Sudan the amount of trade resulting has not come up to all expectations, but it is confidently anticipated that considerable trade will result as the cotton-growing scheme develops. . . . .

"In Syria trade remains unsettled chiefly on account of the continued currency fluctuation. The Cession of Anatolia to Turkey (sic) has resulted in the virtual closing of many markets served by Beyrout, and the raising of import duties has also tended to divert trade from these districts.

"*India.*—The past year saw appreciable increases in our exports of grey and bleached goods to India, and although the figures are still nearly 50 per cent. below those for 1913 the outlook is now a little more promising. . . . . The year has witnessed the final absorption of the remaining portions of the glut of piece goods in India, and there has been an equally welcome disappearance of the accumulation of Indian products in London and the Continental trade. . . . . This country still sends 89 per cent of India's piece-goods imports, so that foreign competition is relatively a question of a small percentage . . . . the major competition in India has been, and is bound to be, that of the Indian mills. Turning to the prospects of our trade with India in the immediate future, it is clear that benefit will be derived from the improved raw cotton position. High prices have been the major impediment, and of course the price of raw cotton is the dominant factor."

OTHER FACTORS.

Putting aside such questions as boycott and preference for home products, the above statement calls for supplement in one direction at least. Besides the question of piece-goods in the question of yarn. Britain supplied ony 36 per cent. of the total imported into India in 1924,—Japan 58 per cent. This is a serversal of the relative position since 1922.

The change in exchange value of the rupee affects trade, of course; but the great fact outstanding is a drop of 50 per cent between 1913 and 1924, which has necessitated the gradual clearance of a "glut" of goods. The word glut has only a relative significance on such a fallen market. What remains is the substantial fact that the workers in British cotton production have passed through a terrible time.

In fact, they are still passing through it, even when not registered as "unemployed." In proof thereof I quote the following statement by the representative of the workers.

ENGLISH TEXTILE WORKERS.

Mr. W. W. Thamasson, President of the United Textile Workers' Association declares that unparalleled suffering has been created in the ranks of the cotton operatives of Great Britain, owing to the short time worked, and the low wages received. The latter are, in "real wage" 20 per cent. under pre-war. The cost of living is 80 per cent. over pre-war, the money wages, 60 per cent. over pre-war. This is an effective or "real" reduction of 20 per cent.

COTTON FROM TURKEY.

I referred to the arrival of a consignment of a thousand bales of Cotton from Anatolia. The "Daily Telegraph" reports that last Friday the arrival "was celebrated at a luncheon in Manchester yesterday. It was the first consignment of its kind ever received at the port. Captain Bacon, chairman of the Ship Canal Company, wished success to the new cotton field, which, he said, was expected soon to produce an annual crop of not less than 100,000 bales."

ALKALINE ACIDS.

The current issue of the "Vegetarian News" contains several passages which are of interest to those races which, like the races of India, either consume a very moderate proportion of meat, or live on a non-meat diet.

It is not necessary to subscribe to all the deductions which the editor of this vegetarian magazine draws. Some of the authorities are plainly open to question, if not to hostile criticism. For example, Sir Harry Baldwin, Sergeon-Dentist to the King, says:—"Our desire should be to keep the mouth *alkaline*, as alkali tends to neutralise the acid products of fermenting carbohydrates, and to achieve this we should eat a little *acid fruit* after every meal."

Now we know why the London girl sucks a lemon, or the Cockney boy delights in a crystal of citric acid. It is "to keep the mouth alkaline"!

MEAT ON NON-MEAT.

From among the really useful matter I gather the following passage:

Colonel Mc. Carrison has a wide knowledge of the Indian native races. The people whom he finds most healthy vigorous and perfect in physique are the Sikhs, Pathans and Hunzas. The diet of the Sikhs is whole-meal bread, the seeds of legumes (pod-vegetables like peas, beans, etc.,) tubers and roots, vegetables, clarified butter, cow's, buffalo's or goat's milk, with occasionally goat's flesh, mutton or game in small quantities. The Pathans eat more meat, less vegetables, and more fruits, and nuts. The people of Hunza make less use of meat than either the Sikhs or the Pathans and take less milk than the former. Their staple article of diet is dried mulberries mixed with whole-meal flour, and made into cakes. These people are unsurpassed by any Indian race in perfection of physique; they are long-lived, vigorous in youth and age, capable of great endurance and enjoy a remarkable freedom from disease in general. With them resistance to infection is remarkable; anthrax, for example, does no more than produce a malignant pustule. Dyspepsia, gastric and doudenal ulcer, colitis and appendicitis are uncommon. In nine years' practice he (Colonel Mac Carrison) never came across a case of cancer.

The list of viands quoted is not very conclusive for vegetarianism, but it is a good argument in support of moderation in meat-eating. It is to be doubted, after all, whether the Hunzas could surpass the mutton-eating Turks or the beef-eating Zulus in a competition for physical perfection. The last named are even accounted to be rather heavy eaters; but the sturdy Anatolian is moderate with his meat, and can subsist without it, on occasion.

ARSON EPIDEMIC IN SATARA

ATTEMPTS AT CHECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, March 1.

At a public meeting held here yesterday under the Presidentship of Mr. W. N. Mutalik, pleader, to consider the situation arising from the arson epidemic for the last four weeks it was resolved to send a deputation. Consisting of Mr. Dosabhoy Manekji Sirdar Panditrao, Mr. S. V. Joshi and Mr. Bhadre to wait upon the district Magistrate and place before him frankly the public opinion regarding the same and to urge upon him the need of prompt measures in the matter.

By another resolution the meeting appointed a committee consisting of the President Dr. Agashe, Messrs. Deshpande and Joshi to draft a memorial on behalf of the citizens to the proper authorities and to take necessary steps with a view to bring the perpetrators of this incendiarism to justice.

The President was authorised to forward the aforesaid resolutions and the copies of the memorial to Satara gentlemen in the Legislative Council, Legislative Assembly and the Council of State now in sessions. It was also resolved to organise in different wards petrol groups with the assistance of grown up scouts and adult volunteers under proper supervision.

UTKAL CONGRESS NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CUTTACK, Feb. 23.

The Satyabadi National School of Pandit Gapabandhu Das is now an affiliated institution under the Patna University. Hence Panditji has severed all his connections with it and removed his press and paper to Puri.

The P.C.C. Working Committee met at his Puri residence to draw plans how to work out the spinning franchise, but owing to the want of sufficient funds and workers, nothing satisfactory could be decided. The only thing that the Committee decided was about the supply of cotton only to self-spinning members. The circumstances seem to make it impossible for the Congress Committee to exist. The Provincial C. C. has been practically dissolved, delegating all its power to the Working Committee.

Mr. Sankarlal Banker recently visited Orissa. He has infused a little hope in the Congress workers. The Khadi Board has undertakenn to produce Khadi worth one lakh of rupees.

The Puri District Conference met on 14th and 15th inst. when Babu Gabinda Chandra Misra presided and Pandit Gapabandhu Das and several prominent Congress workers of the Province attended. It aroused a momentary enthusiasm in the people. Nearly 200 persons promised to take to spinning. As a great famine has already threatened the district, a resolution was passed in the Coferenee appointing a Committee to take necessary steps to save the people from this great calamity.

Mahamohupadhaya Pandit Jaganath Misra died on the 13th inst. He was a great scholar in Sanskrit and has written many books. The whole of Orissa mourns his death.

U. P. EXHIBITORS' FEAR.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 2.

Enquiries at Moradabad, Bareilly, Azamgarh, Benares and other terms in the United Provinces where various Indian art products are manufactured indicate that few exhibitors from this province are likely to open stalls at Wembley this year. The manufacturers harbour no doubts that their participation in the exhibition last year had been fruitful in many ways. Their hesitation in joining the exhibition this year is due primarily to enhanced rates of occupation of stalls. The rates fixed by the U. P. Government in the previous year was Rs. 25 per square foot. This sum included the cost of erecting the stall, furnishing wiring and watchman's wages The most economic unit of space for erection of a stall was found to be 40 square feet or in other words a complete stall with furnishing and lighting charges was worth Rs. 1,000. The rate fixed this year by the Exhibition Committee is 20 shillings per square foot, intending exhibitors being required to erect their own stalls, furnish and fit them at their own cost. In addition to this exhibitors are asked to pay a selling fee of £50. In short the cost of complete stall of 40 sqare feet would be about Rs. 2,000 that is to say twice as much as it was last year. Further in the absence of a guarantee that all the exhibits in the Indian pavilion will be genuine Indian products they fear that competitors with imitation wares will undersell them.—A. P.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. K. F. Nariman's discourse the other day before Parsis on the question of the community taking a larger and more intelligent interest in matters political in this country was, I am prompted to conclude from the reports appearing in the Press, deficient in one significant point, viz; that he did not inquire why the community has been regardless of shouldering the task of political emancipation of the land along with others.

Mr. Nariman cleverly made use of his opportunity to expose the weakness of the leaders of the community. He thinks there is political consciousness in the community but it is dormant, and that a leader should set fire to the smouldering flame within. I have had my humble share in the political agitation of the land and am drawn to the conclusion after working among Parsis for many years that this is very little of political consciousness among modern day Parsis and though there are leaders of sound political judgment and clear political vision yet they have no following among the Parsis. I twice endeavoured to set afoot some movement like a Parsi Political Union—one in conjunction with my esteemed friend, Mr. B. F. Bharucha. and another time all by myself. But from interviews with various leaders, I concluded that I could not succeed in my endeavour.

The Parsis have unfortunately now been saddled with a foolish belief that India is not their mother-land and that they must turn their eyes towards Persia—the land of their ancestors for settlement. It is advisable that Parsis should endeavour to utilize their economic genuis in the regeneration of Persia but it is treacherous to teach them that India is not their mother-land. The Parsis thus daily drift away from true patriotism.

Secondly, the Parsis attribute their economic prosperity in India to British protection. It is an unfortunate notion, for such prosperity is purely due to their inherent industrial and economic capacity and not to any protection whatsoever, such being the belief, nevertheless, purely Parsi political movements are not financed by Parsis.

Thirdly, those who have got brains in the community would not spare some of their time and energy for political work. Others who have wealth, have neither the brains nor the spirit of self-sacrifice to serve the mother-land. Those who have such spirit and also brains cannot get a following, for they are not accounted as leaders.

Again, among the so-called leaders there are factious views on politics. They can not find any suitable platform where from to ventilate their opinions. Lastly, the Non-Co-operation movement of Mr. Gandhi has put back the clock of Parsi Co-operation in the political activities of the land by several years. Every Parsi loves and admires Mr. Gandhi as a great national worker: but few—a very few are his ardent supporters in matters of non-co-operation

I urge that youthful zealots should start political clubs for discussing political problems of the country and formulating their views definitely, and then enlarge their activities on careful lines. But Parsis as a community will take years to join in the political agitation of the land—more as it is in a hopelessly disjointed state just now. —Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABVALA.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the One Hundred and Fiftieth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Company's Offices, 48, Coptnall Avenue, London Wall, London, on Friday, the 16th January, 1925. Sir Charles H. Armstrong, Chairman of the Company was in the Chair. After the advertisement convening the meeting was read. The Directors report was taken as read.

It was moved by the Chairman and was seconded by Mr. J. E. Dallas, and Resolved:—"That the Report of the Directors, together with the Accounts now submitted be received and adopted."

The following are extracts from the Report of the Directors.

1. The Directors submit the following Report and Accounts of the working of the undertaking for the half-year ended 30th September, 1924.

2. Mileage.—During the half-year there was an increase of 50 miles in the open mileage worked, owing to the opening of the Narkhed-Amla section of the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway from the 4th September, 1924. The following is a summary of the mileage worked at the close of the half-year:—

Quadruple line	29.62
Double line including State lines	774.00
Single line including State lines	2,421.88
Total	3,225,50

to which must be added—

Foreign lines over which running powers are exercised	61.84

3. Revenue Account.—The following are the comparative results, including State lines:—

HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1924.

	Rs.
Gross receipts	7,15,49,800
Expenditure	5,07 04,215
Net Revenue	2,08,45,585

HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1923.

	Rs.
Gross receipts	6,25,04,521
Expenditure	4,67,82,161
Net Revenue	1,57,22,360

INCREASE, 1924.

	Amount. Rs.
Gross receipts	90,45,279
Expenditure	39,22,054
Net Revenue	51,23,225

INCREASE, 1924.

	Per cent.
Gross receipts	14.47
Expenditure	8.38
Net Revenue	32.59

4. General Results.—It will be seen from the foregoing comparison that there was an increase of Rs. 90,45,279 or 14.47 per cent. in the gross earnings, and an increase of Rs. 39,23 054 or 8.38 per cent in the expenditure, the result being an increase in net earnings amounting to Rs. 51,23,225 or 32.59 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1923.

The result of the half-year's working shews a surplus of Rs. 5,58,281 after taking into account interest charges.

Under Maintenance of Structural works the increase was chiefly due to heavier expenditure on renewals of permanent way and to increased repairs. Locomotive expenses shew an increase mainly due to a larger outturn of engines in the shops and to heavier repairs in running sheds, also to increased engine mileage.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

The following are extracts from Minutes of Proceedings of the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the Report and the Accounts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the half-year to 30th September 1924, have been circulated, and, with your permission, I will take both as read.

You will have seen from the Report that the gross receipts of the Railway for the six months increased by 14.47 per cent., and the expenditure by 8.38 per cent The net revenue shows an increase, when compared with the corresponding period of 1923, of 51.23 lacs, or 32.59 per cent., and the financial result for the half-year, after paying all interest charges, is a surplus of 5,58 lacs, as against a deficit of 37.95 lacs, a net gain of 43.53 lacs which is very satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) There was a considerable increase in the number of passengers carried, the total for the half-year being 20¾ millions, as against 19 2/3 millions in the coresponding period of 1923, and receipts from coaching traffic were 9 lacs, or 4.13 per cent. in excess. Goods traffic of all kinds was also larger by 82 lacs, or 23.77 per cent., due mainly to increased bookings of cotton, coal, salt and food grains generally. The passenger traffic during the whole of last year steadily increased and the larger tonnage in goods was due to improved trade conditions, which, so far as can be seen at present, are likely to continue. The increase in gross receipts for the nine months to 31st December is about 80 lacs of rupees, and this in all probability, will be increased still further during the present quarter, as the cotton crop, although a little late, is a good one, and trade generally is rather better than it was twelve months ago. Although working expenses for the half-year increased by 39¼ lacs, the ratio of expenditure to gross earnings was 70.87 per cent., as against 74.85 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1923. Although this shows a comparative improvement, the percentage for the half-year exceeds by nearly 4 per cent. the percentage for the whole of the previous year—expenditure on maintenance during the half-year under review having been somewhat in excess. The guaranteed interest for the half-year of 1½ per cent was paid, as usual, at the end of December.

You are aware, Gentlemen, that our working contract with the Secretary of State ends on 30th June, and that the Railway will then be taken taken over by the Secretary of State, to be worked hereafter as a State line. The position as regards the Stock and Debenture Holders is this—the Stockholders will be refunded their money on the 30th June, with the guaranteed interest for the six months of 1½ per cent., and, in addition, their share of any surplus profits that there may be. The Company will then wind up their affairs and will cease to exist after the results of the three months' working, from the 1st April to 30th June, have been ascertained. Any surplus profits earned during these three months, with any balance remaining at credit of Profit and Loss Account, will be distributed amongst the Stockholders whose names appear on the books on the 30th June. Interest on the 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock, which has hitherto been paid by the Company, will be paid in future by the Secretary of State, who will also continue to pay interest on the 4 per cent. Irredeemable Debentures The position of the A and B Annuitants will remain unchanged, as the Annuity Trustees will continue to look after their interests until the 17th August 1948, when the purchase ofthe Railway is completed by the Secretary of State. The amounts due half-yearly on the two classes of Annuities will be paid, as usual, by the Trustees, and the Sinking Fund of the B Annuitants will be credited half-yearly with the deduction made to ensure a return of the Capital sum invested.

NAGPUR NAGAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Secretary, Nagar Congress Committee, Nagpur wires under date March 24:—

The Nagpur Nagar enrolled 50 members, 29 'A' class and 21 'B' class. The highest count of yarn is 38 and the greatest length 20,000 yards.

(Continued from column 6.)

The additional percentage proposed to be allowed as Standard Rent is very meagre in comparison with the general rise in prices and particularly the wages of carpenters, masons, etc. It is a well-known fact that the present policy has compelled many poor landlords to allow their properties to be ruined without proper repairs for want of funds; and the Association hopes that the Government will not be a party to such a proceeding.

If notwithstanding what is stated above, the Government is in favour of extending the Rent Act, the Association prays that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to see that it is extended for one year only for the cities of Bombay and Karachi and that it is amended in the following among other respects:—

(a) That under no circumstances premises fetching less than Rs. 15 and more than Rs. 50 should be protected under the Act.

(b) That the definition of the word "premises" should not include 'land' because land is generally used for business purposes.

(c) That in section 2 Cl. (d) the words "in respect of any premises, the farm of which has been taken by him after the 21st day of August 1922" be deleted. The alteration suggested would get rid of the rent-farmer altogether.

(d) That from section 9 Cl. 1 the words "or is ready and willing o pay" should be deleted and the words "regularly within a fortnight from the time that it becomes due" be substituted in their place so that the tenant who pays his rent regularly would be protected from ejectment while the tenant who remains in arrears would be liable to be ejected.

(e) That section 9 should be so amended as to enable the landlord to have the premises vacated if the same are required for the use not only of the members of his family but also of near relatives and or next of kin.

"RENT CONTROLLER MUST GO."

(f) That so far as the subsidiary Act is concerned, the same should be abolished altogether; and the office of the Rent Controller must also go. The reasons in respect of this prayer have been fully expressed in para 5 of the Association's first representation.

(g) That the benefit of the Act should be given only to premises wholly used for residential premises. The contemplated distinction between business premises and residential quarters is sure to lead to unlimited complication and litigation.

(h) That the whole of the penal clauses should be removed.

(i) That having regard to the rise in prices all round and particularly to the tremendous rise in the wages of carpenters and masons as compared with the rates prevalent before the war and the very heavy fall amounting approximately to 75 per cent. in the purchasing power of the Rupee, the additional percentage which the landlords must fairly be allowed to charge in rent should be at least an increase of 80 per cent. on the rents prevalent on the 1st, June, 1924; and the Association will as in duty bound humbly pray.

"POOR LAND LORDS"!

PROTEST AGAINST EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

"UNNECCESSARY WEAKNESS" OF GOVERNMENT.

"RENT CONTROLLER MUST GO."

The Bombay Landlords' Association has addressed a memorial to His Excellency the Governor protesting against the new Bill to amend the Rent Act. In the course of the memorial it is stated:—

It appears to the Association that the Government is showing unnecessary weakness on account of the fictitious and mischievous agitation carried on in the name of the tenants by certain persons who are desirous of making a show of sympathy for them at the expense of a loyal and law-abiding section of the population, namely the landlords.

The Association craves leave to point out that the extension of the Act is sought to be justified on the following grounds:—(a) the scarcity of accommodation for residential purposes; (b) the unemployment of certain classes of the population owing to the depression in trade; and (c) the profiteering tendency of the landlords.

(a) It cannot be denied that the scarcity of residential quarters is not the same as it was at the time of the passing of the Act. As a matter of fact, there are numerous vacancies in residential quarters in almost all the localities of the town. Even though these vacancies mostly happen to be in the newly built houses, it is clear that so long as the well-to-do tenants who have secured cheap housing accommodation are not moved out of their places, it will be impossible to expect an equitable adjustment of rents in the city. It is now an open secret that most of the landlords of new buildings which are not subject to the operation of the Rent Act have been obliged to reduce their rents from time to time, in order to attract tenants; and that, in spite of that fact, there are still numerous vacancies, in all localities of the town. There is, therefore, no substance in this argument.

(b) So far as the question of unemployment and of depression of trade is concerned, the Association respectfully submits that the landlords having in no way contributed to the present unemployment, it would be grossly unjust and inequitable to restrict them from deriving the full benefit of their properties and compel them to help the unemployed in their crisis.

(c) To say that the landlords will profiteer by asking for excessive rents if the Rent Act is repealed, is not correct. This allegation has been falsified by the experience recently earned in the case of business premises. The Rent Act relating to business premises expired on the 31st of August 1924, and although an attempt was made in certain quarters to raise a storm against the apprehended profiteering by the landlords, the said agitation died a natural death within a few days. There has been no revolution as was apprehended by them; and the landlords and tenants of business premises have now nearly adjusted themselves. Similarly, on the expiry of the Act, the landlords and adjust themselves and there would be no the tenants of Residential Quarters will also hardship to either party

The Association is aware that the Government intends to extend the protection of the Rent Act only to tenants who paid Rs. 30 per month or less as rent in 1916 (which means Rs. 102 per month at present) and has left the other tenants to adjust their rents with their landlords. It is difficult however to understand on what principle the Government contemplates making this distinction. It is stated in the Objects and Reasons for the said Bill No. 1 of 1925, that there has been a fall in the rent of residential premises with a "higher" rental but that there has been little or no fall in the rent of residential premises with a "lower" rental. The fallacy of this reasoning is obvious. The lower rents of old houses which are under the restriction of the Rent Act, are already so low that there is absolutely no margin for reduction and the rents of similar premises in newly built are bound to compare very favourably with houses which have cost enormously to their landlords on account of abnormal rise in prices of materials, wages, etc., during the War.

In this connection, it must also be remembered that most of the mill-hands and other labourers earn about Rs. 100 a month as each one of the members of their families is a wage-earner.. The Labour Gazette also testifies to this fact. They can, therefore, afford to pay a rental of Rs. 15 per month. Their wages which have been increased on account of the rise in prices have been kept up and there is no reason why any restriction should be put upon the premises occupied by them. Moreover, the Development Department have built about 121 chawls at Worli alone containing 9 880 rooms to be rented at Rs. 10 a month in spite of the fact that their real economic rent is much higher and the same would very soon be ready and available for use. The labouring and the lower middle classes can safely go and reside in these chawls. If, therefore, any protection is to be extended to tenants paying less than Rs. 40 to Rs. 45, it is reasonable to demand that it should not be extended to those who pay Rs. 15 or less per month as rent.

"POOR LANDLORDS."

an equitable adjustment of rents in the City

The Association's strongest objection to the extension of the Rent Act to tenants paying a rental of Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 or less is that the restriction would fall very heavily upon the landlords of such premises, a great majority of whom are themselves very poor and live upon the slender incomes of their properties.

(Continued in column 5.)

GRIEVANCES BEFORE SUPPLY.

GOVERNMENT'S RLY. POLICY.

PT. MOTILAL'S SEVERE INDICTMENT.

"BOARD DESERVES STICK---NOT FEATHER."

The following is the full text of the speech made by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Legislative Assembly, on his motion that the Demand under the Head 1, Railway Board, be omitted:—

Sir, I rise to move that the Demand under the Head 1, Railway Board, be omitted. The motion, as Honourable members will have observed, is intended to draw attention to the general railway policy pursued in this country, and to condemn it in the strongest possible manner that is open to this House. I fully realise, Sir, the grave responsibility which rests upon me in adopting this course, but I do so with the confidence born of a deep-rooted conviction that it is the right course to follow. The motion is based upon grievances as old as the railway system itself in this country, and the persistent disregard by the authorities of the best interests of the people. I know, Sir, I am inviting a storm of opposition, not only from the Treasury Benches, but also from more friendly quarters. We are little perturbed by the rise and fall of the official barometer, but when the centre of disturbance is shifted to other parts of the House it does become a matter for serious consideration. Let me assure the House that we have given the matter our most anxious and most serious consideration and that nothing but a compelling sense of duty to the country could have induced us to take this extreme constitutional course. Sir, the grievances that I have spoken of have been accumulating for the past three-quarters of a century and they have now reached the stage at which nothing short of a complete refusal of supplies would meet the situation. We are not adopting the usual course of moving small cuts of Re. 100 or so which is done with the intention of drawing attention to some matter of policy or to convey a mild censure for something which has been wrongly done or omitted to be done. We think that the matter is far too serious to be dealt with in that way and that the only proper way of dealing with it is to apply most strictly the principle, "grievances before supplies."

INHERENT RIGHT.

Now, Sir, it has been stated that railway matters are commercial matters and that railway policy should be discussed like any other commercial policy detached from political and constitutional considerations. I beg to dissent entirely from that view. I submit that railways are the biggest political machine in this country and that railway policy has very far-reaching effect upon not only the commercial and economic but also the political conditions prevailing in the country. The Railway Board has the statutory sanction of being a sort of *imperium in imperio* and has been aptly described as bearing the same relation to the Government of India as Provincial Government do. The only difference is that while the Provincial Governments are outside that holy of holies, the Government of India, the Railway Board is within it. They have within the sanctum sanctorum a member of the family, or shall I call my Honourable friend Sir Charles Innes the *pater familias* of the Railway Board? Except perhaps for that difference the Railway Board is as self-contained as any Provincial Government and is master in its own house. That being so, the question is when the Railway Budget is put before this House and when there is a constitutional issue to be raised, how and when it is to be raised? Now Sir, the very fact that railway finance has been separated from the general finance and the manner in which the demands made by the Department have been formulated and put before this House is to my mind a clear invitation to the House to treat the Railway Budget and the Department as it would treat the General Budget and the Government of India. There can be no doubt that it is the inherent right of this House to refuse supplies on a proper case being established, and when the matter relates to the Railway Administration I submit that the only proper occasion to raise the question is on the first motion before us which asks for a grant to the central administrative authority for all railways in India. The only question, therefore, is whether in this instance a proper case has been made out. Now, Sir, I shall in one word show that it is fully established. It is well-known that that the Railway Board is a wholly irresponsible body in the sense that it is not responsible to the Legislature.

(Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar: "Why not?")

Pandit Motilal:—I will explain. Because the members are not removable at the will of the Legislature, their salaries are not votable, and we cannot deal with them as we would deal with any authority which is responsible to us. My Honourable friend Sir Charles Innes in the course of his speech likened the presentation of the Railway Budget to a report made by the directors to the shareholders of a company. That I submit is a false analogy. The true relation is that of principal and agent. The Railway Board is the agent of the people of India whose money it deals with, whose money it takes and spends. But in this case it is not the principal but the agent who is the real master. The principal is wholly powerless. The agent has not even given him the right to vote his salary. All that he comes before the master for is the charges for his maintenance and establishment. Now, Sir, what is, in these circumstances, the obvious right and the plain duty of the master? It is to obtain full control over the salaries of his own servants and make them responsible to himself. What is done here is that the master is asked simply to sanction the charges and expenditure necessary for the establishment of the agent to enable him to carry on his work. The master says "No, I shall have nothing to do with it unless you, the agent, become responsible to me for everything that you do; and so long as that responsibility is not established you shall have nothing from me." Now, Sir, I ask, is there any way other than the one I have adopted of standing upon that right for the master, whose representatives we are in this House?

Mr. K. Ahmed: By reducing the amount.

Pandit Motilal: My honourable friend, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed says 'by reducing the amount.' and he shakes his head with the confidence that is born of ignorance Reduction of a grant means that you approve of the remainder of the grant: reduction of the grant means that you are taking exception to some matter of policy to which you draw attention and that you do not mean to dismiss the servant I stand here on behalf of those who have elected me to demand the instant dismissal of the servant who is not responsible to me.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Can you manage without them?

Pandit Motilal: I may or may not be able to manage, but that is my right and I am here to assert it. Sir, I cannot understand how any cut, however large, can take the place of the motion that I am putting before this House. What I say is give us a Railway Board with responsibility to the legislature or no Railway Board at all How that question can be raised in any but the form in which I have raised it, I fail to understand. As I have said we have given our most anxious consideration to this question and I confess my inability to think of any other way more proper, more correct, than the one which I have adopted.

NO INDIANISATION.

Now, Sir, as I have said the one ground, the one constitutional ground upon which I rest my case is that the Railway Board not being responsible to us we have the right to withhold supplies until that responsibility is established. But I may be allowed to take a few minutes to show very briefly without going into details what have so far been the results of this irresponsibility of the Railway administration. The real question is one of principle; however competent, however good the management may be, if the manager is not responsible to me, I say that I will not look into what he has done or what he can do unless and until he admits his responsibility to me. But there are things which have not been done well and not only not done well but so grossly mismanaged that they afford strong reasons why this state of irresponsibility should not be allowed to continue. Sir, the first and foremost thing which strikes one is that there has not been found one Indian capable of being admitted into this august body, the Railway Board throughout the length and breadth of the country. It is said that no Indian with the necessary qualification is forthcoming. Is it not a sad commentary on your railway administration that during three-quarters of a century you have not been able to train one single Indian who can occupy the place of a member of the Railway Board? But I deny the fact. I do not admit that there is no Indian who is capable of doing as well as any other member of this Board. You say special knowledge is necessary. There is my old friend and enemy, the Honourable Mr. Sim. We have worked together in the old Minto-Morley Councils, and I have had the pleasure several times of measuring swords with him in those councils. He is to-day the Blackett of the Railway Board. Now, I want to know what special railway training has he ever received? Is there no Indian who could have taken his place? Leave alone the Traffic Engineering and other technical Departments though there undoubtedly are Indians who are fully competent to take charge of them. To name only one. Sir M. Visvesvarayya, a gentleman whose high authority was admitted by the Acworth Committee. It would be invidious to name others, but I am perfectly certain that there is no lack of men.

POLICY OF EXPLOITATION.

Then, Sir, what is the next? Your highest officers are quite out of touch with Indians and how have you safeguarded the interests of Indians? The whole Railway policy from its very inception has been a policy of exploitation. It began with a system of guaranteed railways. The time at my disposal will not permit my going into that but I would refer the House to the very valuable chapter in Mr. Dutt's Economic History of India, the chapter on Irrigation and Railways. They will find a full account of the exploitation of the country of the motives which guided early Railway policy and of the actual service or disservice done to the people. The real service certainly was not rendered to the master but to the exporter from England.

Mr. V. J. Patel: They are the masters.

Pandit Motilal: They are the real masters, there is no doubt. Sir, millions of rupees, millions of lakhs of rupees, I may say, have been paid simply as interest during the past years to those guaranteed railway companies. No doubt there was also some service done to the public in carrying them and in carrying their goods, but that was necessary in order to maintain the system and to keep the Railways going. Among the great benefits conferred by the British rule on India are Railways, Posts and Telegraphs. Now, Sir, that they do confer some benefit, no reasonable man can deny. But how can you help it? Do they not benefit you more? Where would you be without them? They are really intended to keep you here, that is the primary object. Having been established with that object these things have to be kept going, and they cannot be kept going unless they serve the public also.

INDIAN PASSENGERS.

Then, Sir, I come to the treatment of Indian passengers. Who in this House has not seen cases of gross ill treatment of passengers in Railway trains and at Railway stations? Sir, in my younger days, I was an athlete—I hope I have not yet lost all my strength. My friends of those days know how many tussles I have had. I did not believe in non-violence then at railway stations and in Railway carriages when I came in conflict with some overbearing Britisher travelling with me. I have seen Indian passengers travelling by third class packed in railway trucks and wagons, not even like cattle but like sardines. (voice "without any oil added to them). On this point I will only draw attention to one passage in the Acworth Committee's Report at pages 54 and 55. This is what they say "So long as the present shortage of funds persists serious hardship is unavoidable. But when it comes to overcrowding as a constant everyday affair, carried to the length that Members of the Committee have seen with their own eyes—passengers by regular trains perched in the luggage racks and in suburban services hanging on outside or squatting on the steps of the coaches, it is another matter. Serious measures must be taken to deal with it" The Report further on says "We were told by the Agent of the East Indian Railway that the Railway Board had recently disallowed any capital expenditure, even to provide such things as installation of additional water supplies or erection of waiting sheds, as they did not directly improve the movement of traffic. Whatever the shortage of funds, we cannot think that if an order so sweeping as this was given it was in the general interest." This the Committee were told by the agent of the East Indian Railway. It is a compliment paid by one of their subordinates to the Railway Board. All that the Railway Board is concerned with is the movement of the traffic, the helping of the importer and the exporter by carrying his goods from the various important ports at the sacrifice of the personal comfort of Indian passengers and at the sacrifice of the internal trade of the country. "Whatever the shortage of funds, we cannot think that if an order so sweeping as this was given, it was in the general interest." That is putting it very mildly as of course the Acworth Committee was bound to do.

THE FARES.

Then, Sir, we come to the fares. There was an all round enhancement for the first time, as far as I have been able to ascertain in 1917. That enhancement was called a temporary enhancement and it was promised to be withdrawn after the war by Sir George Barnes in the debate which took place in March 1918. It has not been withdrawn to this day. Now, Sir, what is the explanation that has been given by my Honourable friend Sir Charles Innes? He says that there is such an increase in the travelling public of the third class that there will be a great loss if any reduction is made. He says in his speech at page 9 that "if there were no increase of passengers traffic, even a reduction of half a pie per mile in 3rd class fares would cost us 4½ crores of rupees. Secondly even assuming that there was a large increase in passenger traffic, it is certain that we should not have sufficient coaching stock to carry the increased traffic." It comes to this, that the gates of the slaughter-house are wide open; the sheep run into it without any effort being made to catch them or bring them in, and as long as they keep running into it, nothing further need be done.

MANIPULATION OF FREIGHT RATES.

Then, Sir, we come to the manipulation of freight rates. That has been done in a manner to prejudice, as I have already said, the Indian trade. And here I will read only a few lines from the Report of the Fiscal Commission. "Para. 127. Broadly speaking, the charge is that the rates are so framed as to encourage traffic to and from the ports at the expense of internal traffic. This means an encouragement of raw materials and to the import of foreign manufactures to the detriment of industries, which often have to pay what are described as unfair rates both on their raw materials transported from other parts of India and on their manufactured articles despatched to the various markets." Now Sir, this was denied by the Railway Board. As to this denial the Fiscal Commission say in their report:—"We cannot believe that these complaints are entirely without foundation. In spite therefore of the sympathetic attitude of the Railway Board and in spite of the fact that this question has already been dealt with by two important Commissions within the last four years, we think it necessary to refer to the matter briefly in the hope of emphasising points which appear to be accepted generally in theory, but do not always seem to be translated into practice." In fact, it was pointed out in the complaints that actual conditions were quite inconsistent with the policy enunciated in the Railway Board Circular. These complaints were made to the Railway Committee in 1921 and again to the Fiscal Commission in 1922. For further information I would refer the House to the speech made by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey in the debate which took place in the old Legislative Council in the year 1912.

Now, Sir, we have had Resolutions about the grievances of railway employees, we have had the sleepers scandal discussed, we have had the locomotive industry absolutely destroyed simply by an act of breach of faith on the part of the Railway Board. I would refer the House to page 173, para 19 of the Tariff Board's Report on the protection of steel where they deal with the last mentioned matter. A company to manufacture locomotives came into existence on the assurance of the Railway Administration that a certain number of locomotives will be ordered every year but that undertaking was never left though it was on the strength of that assurance, as the Tariff Board found, that this company was able to raise its capital.

STORES PURCHASE.

Then, Sir, there is the stores purchase policy. I will not go into it at any length. I find an amendment by my friend, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas on the subject. But I shall tell the House the most recent thing that I have heard. It is that, after giving a bounty to the Tata's on rails some Railways—I think they are the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway—are buying continental rails at prices somewhat lower than Tata's. Now Sir, it is a matter of history that. Whenever there was competetion between English steel and Continental steel, English steel was preferred although it was dearer than the continental steel. But when there is a competition between continental steel and Indian steel, then the price is put forward, we must go to the cheapest market. Is it not possible to adjust the prices in some way between the railways and the manufacturers in India? But who cares? Then, Sir, I come to the recommendations of the Lee Commission being adopted by the Railway Board in anticipation of Government sanction. My friend, Sir Charles Innes, says at page 4 of his speech:—

"I should also mention that 26 lakhs have been provided in the Budget for the cost of extending to officers of Company Railways the Lee Commission concessions with effect from first April last. We have thought it prudent to make this provision in the Budget, but I must make it plain that it has not yet been decided whether these benefits should be conferred on the officers of Company Railways in whole or in part. It is a question which still has to be considered by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. If allowance be made for these additions to our expenditure, it will be seen that we hope to keep the direct cost of operation, if anything, below this year's figures".

Now, Sir, what does that come to? Here is our Agent in our commercial concern. He takes it upon himself to assume the role of the prudent manager and to assign no less a sum that 26 lakhs of rupees in order to make the recommendations of the Lee Commission applicable to company officers. Now, I ask the House whether it was possible for these officers ever to dream of claiming any such allowance from the companies when employed them? Is it prudent management by the Agent on behalf of the Principal, to throw away the Principal's money by giving advantages to the servants who neither under the terms of their employment nor under any code of justice, equity or good conscience are entitled to it?

THE SPIRIT ABROAD.

Then, Sir, there is the age-old complaint of the Indianisation of the Services. There have been some steps taken, I know, but would not one expect, at this time of day when the Railway Administration has been working for the last three quarters of a century, that the whole of the railway staff would be manned by Indians? You began too late. My friend, Sir Charles Innes, says that a new spirit is abroad and I thank him though I do not know whether to thank him or the spirit. But why did not that spirit come a long time ago instead of only just have only an assurance that it has come, coming into existence? Any even now we know that the time since September last has been short. The Resolution we passed in the September session about Indianisation, has been treated, in the speeches of my friend, Sir Charles Innes, and my friend the Chief Commissioner of Railways whom I welcome on his re-entry in this House to-day as being no part of the September convention as it is called. It was certainly as good a Resolution of the House as any other. You say, we have not had the time to act upon that Resolution. Well, I ask when will the time come? - Is there again a paucity of men? I do not overlook, Sir, what has been stated in the official speeches that I have just referred to about the new institutions that have recently been founded. But my case is that these institutions should by this time have become old institutions and should have turned out thousands of qualified men. Now, Sir, I will not go into any other matters specifically relating to the activities of the Railway Board. All I want to show is that the instances I have given are instances not of slight or casual negligence but of culpable negligence and persistent disregard of the interests of the employer by the Agent. Here we are in this House representing the Principal. Here is the Agent, who does not admit any responsibility to the Principal. These are the acts which have been done by the Agent, all to the detriment of the Indian tax-payer. What is the master to do with such an Agent?

Sir, there are about 200 cuts on the various demands which have been proposed in the various motions before the House. They are really 200 arguments in support of the motion which I have the honour to move before you. I need not go into them in detail but, if Honourable Member who have proposed those cuts believe in them, if they believe that they are reasonable, I fail to see, Sir, how they can say that the motion I have now the honour to move is not reasonable. If the administration of the Railway Board has been such as to merit all the censure that these motions imply, I say, the Railway Board must go and give place to a better and a more responsible one.

Sir, these are the reason upon which I ask the House to vote with me upon this motion. I beg the House to consider very seriously the position which has arisen. What is the remedy? Do you approve the Railway policy which is followed by the Railway Board or do you not? How can any member of this House who does not endorse the policy of the Railway Board, vote against my motion. I for one fail to understand. Is it not true that an adverse vote on this motion means the approval of the general policy of the Railway Board? (Cries of "No"). I shall wait to hear the reason for that "no." How can you possibly have the effect given to your motion which my motion is intended to bring about by merely moving cuts. That is the old old habit of a time when this Assembly and the Provincial Councils had quite a different set of gentlemen to represent their constituencies.

AN INCORRECT VIEW.

The time has gone by. If you are not going to do it now when are you going to do it? One objection that I have heard mentioned in the lobby is "Well, the general Budget is coming. This is a matter really upon which you have to censure the Government of India. Wait for the General Budget and then you can take such action as you think necessary." Now, Sir, I say that that is a wholly incorrect view of the procedure. If the Railway policy is not to be criticised on the Railway Budget. I submit that the time for criticising it will never come. The framers of the Demands have attached a note to those Demands and they indicate that any cut or criticism based upon the general railway policy if to be brought under Demand No. 1 the Railway Board. I want to know what is the measure of the cut which represents a mild censure, that which amounts to drawing attention to a minor matter of policy and that which draws attention to a major principle. Is everything to be done under Rs. 100 cuts? Does it not imply, I say again, that you do not object to the very principle upon which the Railway Board is exercising its irresponsible authority? However, Sir, it is a matter on which my friends are entitled to have their own opinions. I am entitled to have my own opinion.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Who is the most irresponsible? The Swarajists are the most irresponsible?

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Mr. K. Ahmed.

Mr K. Ahmed:—I beg to differ.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Now, Sir, before I sit down, let me make one more appeal to the Honourable Members of this House. So far as the Swaraj Party is concerned, I need make no appeal. The Swaraj Party has considered the matter. The Swaraj Party has definitely and deliberately approved of the motion that I have put before this House and the Swaraj Party will of course as one man vote in support of it. But I ask Members who are not members of the Swaraj Party to consider very carefully whether it is or it is not the case that the Railway policy followed by the Railway Board deserves the severest condemnation. If it does, then what action is possible, what action is conceivably adequate than the one I have taken? Remember, I say again, that every single vote cast again my motion is a vote of approval of the Railway Policy (voice "No"). It is. My friends may laugh at it as something very ridiculous. I say that they appear to me to be most ridiculous when they say "No, No." But when you say "I will do the same thing by touching up the Railway Board with a feather; why do you take up this big stick?" say "Because the Railway Board deserves the sticks and not the feather."

Bipin Chandra Pal:—Will you be able to smash it?

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Give it. Let me try.

Bipin Chandra Pal: Quite so. Give it.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Now, Sir, I need not engage in this desultory conversation. I have had my say and of course Honourable Members will have their say. But I do ask them, and I seriously ask them, to consider and weigh carefully all the consequences which flow from an adverse vote upon my motion.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When one considers the funny argument given by Hon. Mr. Lawrence regarding the compensatory allowance in his reply to the criticism on the Budget, one begins to think that the Finance Member does not know even the A. B. C. of logic. It is a fallacy to note on the one hand that he admits the idea "to compensate officers for the exceptionally high cost of living in these places and to place these officers on a more equitable basis of remuneration in comparison with the standard prevailing generally in the Presidency "is justifiable" and on the other, that the inferior officers working under similarly hard circumstances as the superior officers, are not given anything like compensatory allowance as the pay of inferior Officers was raised by 100 per cent. in the lower ranks and 60 per cent. in the higher ranks and some were given 20 to 40 per cent. increment in pay. It cannot be denied that the pay of the inferior officers is increased but the increment is given to every officer whether residing in one of the three cities or even in a village where he may have to pay nothing for the houses etc.; the chief complaint has been that officers and men with headquarters in these cities ought to get more compensation than the usual or normal pay and allowances allowed for all mofussil officers in the same service. Is it, therefore, not a definite "differential treatment" and does this sort of reasoning look logically sound?

The Hon. Member points out that the Government took four years to study the situation before any compensatory allowance to superior officers could be given and may it be asked to the politician—the Finance Member of the "Terrible Government"—to give reasons why attention was not first given to the condition of those who really need help? Is it not an open exhibition of the foolish actions of Government to undertake to solve the pecuniary grievances of richer persons before anything was contemplated to be done for the relatively poorer officers and men? Further, is this argument of long thinking, an indication that another three or four years would be required for Government to be able to give the compensatory allowance to the inferior officers and men? To incur an extra expenditure of 9 lacs for allowances, Government takes four years, whereas, the time taken to devise ways and means of meeting the deficit of 41 lacs Government could find out reasonable means within the course of a couple of months or less.

Will the Finance Member solve these riddles at the time of the second reading of the Bill for introducing the extra taxes to meet with the deficit of 41 lacs? Will also official and non-official members of the Bombay Council see that no dust is thrown in their eyes in the broad day light?—Yours, etc.,

AN INFERIOR OFFICER.

Poona, Feb. 28.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1923.

CONGESTION IN BOMBAY HOSPITALS.

On an average over 2½ million patients are treated every year in the dispensaries and hospitals of the Presidency which are maintained out of public, local or municipal funds, or receive aid from Government. According to the last Annual Report the total number of institutions open on 31st December 1923 was 785 as compared with 782 in 1922.

The total number of patients treated during 1923 was 25,60,000 as compared with 25,49,000 in the previous year, an increase of 11,000 or 0.5 per cent. Of the total treated 73,000 were in-patients and 24,87,000 were out-patients.

Of the indoor patients treated 44,917 were cured, 8,862 were relieved, 7,186 were discharged otherwise and 6,158 died. The ratio of deaths per cent. to the total treated was 8.4 as compared with 8.6 in the previous year.

The number of beds available was 6,596 against 6,717, the daily average number of patients occupying them being 4,035.4 as compared with 3,415.6 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of beds was mainly due to rearrangements at the Maratha and Arthur Road Hospitals, Bombay. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 27,275.2 against 24,764.9.

The total number of in-door and out door patients treated at private non-aided institutions was 1,644,000 as compared with 1,400,000 treated in 1922.

The total number of patients treated at female hospitals and dispensaries rose from 88,794 to 102,100 to 1923.

During the year over 100,000 surgical operations were performed.

For some time past the overcrowding of the Grant Medical College and allied hospitals has given rise to serious uneasiness, and during the last two years the inadequacy of the clinical material available for the number of students concerned attracted the attention of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. This body, having repeatedly brought the matter to notice, last year pointed out that if steps were not immediately taken to improve the conditions they would be unable to continue to recognise the medical degrees of the Bombay University. Apart from the serious effect this would have had on our graduates proceeding to England and elsewhere outside India it would have reacted most seriously on the reputation of the Bombay Medical College relative to other Indian institutions which might be recognised, and it was felt that urgent measures should be taken to relieve the congestion. The first measure was the utilisation of the Municipal Maternity Homes for practical mid-wifery teaching, and the next was to admit students to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for medical and surgical work. This involved a very extensive recasting of the general arrangements of the hospital, together with the addition of common rooms for staff and students, and it is hoped that the result will be a marked expansion not only in size of the hospital but in the scope of work A distinguished honorary staff was appointed, and Government also sanctioned some paid appointments which were necessary for teaching purposes.

The practice of employing private medical practitioners on the teaching staff of the Poona and Ahmedabad medical schools continued to work well, and the honorary principal was further extended during the year under report, by creating additional appointments at the J. J. Hospital both for in-door and out-door work.

Arrangements for anti-rabic treatment were sanctioned at nine additional centres. This new development was successful, and is a great convenience to people who would otherwise have to travel long distances to Kasauli or Coonoor.

The total income, exclusive of the cash balance, amounted to nearly Rs. 50 lakhs of which Rs. 7½ lakhs were contributed by local funds, Rs. 9½ lakhs by municipal funds, while the interest on invested capital yielded Rs. 63,000. Subscriptions amounted to Rs. 85,700, while of a total of over Rs. 6¾ lakhs under miscellaneous receipts Rs. 2 lakhs were realised as hospital fees and Rs. 2-1/5 lakhs were contributed by nursing associations.

The toal expenditure amounted to Rs. 50 lakhs, an increase of over Rs. 6 lakhs on the previous year. The net cost was Rs. 45¾ lakhs.

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INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHAIRMAN'S MEMO: ON BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The following is the text of the memorandum by the Chairman on the Budget Estimates for the year 1925-26:—

In framing the estimates, the Chairman was assisted by the Finance and General Committee consisting of Sir Henry Freeland, Messrs. H. B. Clayton, H. T. Gorrie, A. K. Graham, N. B. Saklatvala, *Lalji Naranji and *Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

2. The original estimates of receipts for the current year 924-25 amounted to Rs. 289 1/2 lakhs, but owing to the continuance of trade depression throughout the greater part of the year, the collections have fallen short of budget expectations and the revised revenue estimates prepared in December last anticipate that the total revenue receipts will amount to only Rs. 273 lakhs. Fortunately, there are now indications that the trade outlook is improving. The favourable monsoon of 1924 has assured good crops, which should increase the general prosperity and buying power of the country. The volume of imports from the Continent is steadily increasing. Stocks of imported textiles in India are at a low level and a movement for replenishment has set in. An increase of about 10 per cent. is expected in liquid fuel imports owing to increased demands from railways, shipping and mills. The leading exporters of grain and seeds anticipate an increase of about 10 per cent. in exports of these commodities in 1925-26 owing to good crop reports and general improvement in trade conditions. The reports of the cotton crop are also good and the principal exporting firms forecast that the exports for Europe, China and Japan will not be far below the record figure of 1923-24. These considerations have led the Committee to budget for a slightly larger revenue than that of last year. It may be observed that since the revenue estimates were considered by the Committee, reports have been published in the local papers that the abnormally cold weather of the past few weeks has affected certain crops to some extent. Enquiries which have been made of the leading export firms show, however, that they regard these reports as unduly pessimistic and see no necessity for reducing the export forecast which they submitted last December and on which the Committee based their conclusions. In view of this opinion I see no good reason for amending the budget figures as framed by the Committee. No enhancement of port or dock charges is proposed, with the exception of an increase of about 33 1/3 per cent. in the scale of charges for the use of the dock cargo cranes, the present charges for which are about 50 per cent. below the actual working expenses.

3. The gross revenue for 1925-26 (excluding pilotage and special receipts) is estimated at Rs. 292.07 lakhs. Under Docks Department the receipts (inclusive of the proposed enhancement of cranage charges) are estimated at Rs. 168 lakhs as against revised estimates of Rs. 152 lakhs for the current year. The receipts from the land estates are estimated at Rs. 53.45 lakhs as against Rs. 51.72 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1924-25. In the Railway Department the estimated receipts are Rs. 29.14 lakhs as against the revised budget estimates of Rs. 26.69 lakhs for 1924-25. The receipts from terminals have been calculated at 6 pies per maund, the rate provisionally fixed by Government, pending the investigation now being conducted by an officer appointed by the Railway Board with a view to determining the proper rate of terminal to be paid to the Port Trust by the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I Railways.

4. The estimates of expenditure have been carefully examined in detail by the Committee and reductions have been made whenever practicable, all grants being kept within the minimum essential for efficient working. The total estimated expenditure on General Account and Port Department is Rs. 292.32 lakhs as against revised estimates of Rs. 285.19 lakhs in 1924-25. A retrenchment enquiry into the expenditure of the various departments is now being made by Messrs. H. N. Heseltine, C.I.E., and J. Tyres who were appointed by the Trustees last year for this purpose. The complete retrenchment reports are expected to be ready by April next. The Committee have made a reduction of Rs. 3 lakhs from the estimated expenditure for 1925-26 on account of the savings which, it is anticipated, will result from the retrenchment proposals. It is confidently hoped that these proposals will ultimately result in greater savings, but the full effect cannot be felt during the first year as the proposals involve, *inter alia*, certain regradings and reductions of staff which cannot immediately be put into full effect.

5. Excluding the deduction of Rs. 3 lakhs, the estimated expenditure for 1925-26 shows an increase of Rs. 10.13 lakhs over the revised estimated expenditure for 1924-25, but about Rs. 5 lakhs of this increase is merely nominal, as it is due to an alteration in accounting for the hamallage charges at the docks. In previous years the net expenditure after deducting recoveries on account of hamallage was shown, whereas for 1925-26 the full expenditure is provided in the estimates, the recoveries being transferred to revenue receipts. The real increase in expenditure of about Rs. 5 lakhs is accounted for under the following heads:—

Debt Charges—Rs. 4.53 lakhs. On account of additional loans raised for the development and expansion of the Port.

Banders and Land—Rs. 1.49 lakhs. On account of repairs and maintenance of additional roads and depots and dredging of basins and of Pir Pao channel.

The total estimated expenditure for 1925-26 exceeds the estimated receipts by Rs. 24,291.

CAPITAL.

6. The estimates for the capital expenditure during 1925-26 have been carefully scrutinised by the Committee and provision has been made only for completion and continuation of works already in progress and for such items of new expenditure as are urgent and cannot be deferred. The capital estimates aggregate Rs. 94.47 lakhs as follows:—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Section I. New Works Ordinary...	58.63
Section II. Alexandra and Hughes Docks	24.74
Section III. Port Trust and Railway Depots	11.10
	Rs. 94.47

Under Section I the principal items are—

Rs. 27.88 lakhs for new dredging plant of which Rs. 19.88 lakhs was provided in the capital estimates of 1924-25, but purchase was postponed.

Rs. 10.83 lakhs for extension of the Workshops.

Rs. 4.73 lakhs for construction and improvement of roads.

Rs. 2.62 lakhs for completion of the new Coal Bunder at Mazagon.

Rs. 2.06 lakhs for quarters for employees.

Rs. 1.62 lakhs for completion of the hard at Mazagon for repairs, etc., to small craft.

Under Section II the main provisions are 3.93 lakhs for deepening the entrance channel and the mail steamer berth at Ballard Pier, 7 lakhs for construction of a transit shed at No. 9 berth, Alexandra Dock, and 2 lakhs for commencement of a steel pile wharf as an extension of the Alexandra Dock Harbour Wall northwards to provide additional berthing accommodation for cargo steamers.

Under Section III the main items are Rs. 3.10 lakhs for filling, roads and drains at the Wadala Reclamation, Rs. 2.60 lakhs for the completion of the new Cotton Depot at Mazagon, and Rs. 2 lakhs for completion of filling, etc., at the Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation.

The capital estimates for the current year 1924-25 have been reduced by Rs. 50 lakhs by postponing certain works which were not immediately essential, and there will consequently be sufficient loan balances in hand to meet the whole of the budgetted capital expenditure for 1925-26. It is therefore not proposed to raise a fresh loan next year.

The Revenue Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 57.89 lakhs (nominal value) on 1st April, 1924. It is anticipated that there will be a deficit in revenue of about Rs. 12.16 lakhs during the current year 1924-25, but a credit of approximately Rs. 8 lakhs will be available for transfer from the Securities Depreciation Fund in consequence of the improvement in the market value of the securities supported by that fund. The net deficit to be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund will therefore be about Rs. 4 lakhs and the fund will stand at about Rs. 53.73 lakhs on 31st March, 1925, the actual cash value being about Rs. 44 lakhs.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL,
Chairman.

2nd February, 1925.

*Special Members

LEPROSY RELIEF FUND.

YEOTMAL TO COLLECT RS. 20,000?

YEOTMAL, Mar. 2.

A meeting was organised yesterday evening by Mr. P. S. Rao, Deputy Commissioner, in the Town Hall to form a District Committee to collect funds for the Indian Leprosy Relief Association organised by His Excellency the Viceroy of India. A Committee of 26 members was formed with Mr. Rao as president and Dr. S. K. Kane as secretary. The meeting was largely attended and nearly six thousand rupees was collected as donations on the spot. Messrs. Dattatraya Krishnarao, Jagirdar of Parwa and L. G. Ruikar of Sonegaon contributed Rs. 1,000 each. The Committee expects to collect about Rs. 20,000 in the District.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

In opening yesterday the new building of the Yeotmal Co-operative Central Bank Rao Bahadur G. K. Kelkar, ex-Minister of the Central Provinces made a speech dilating at some length on the benefits accruing to the mass of general population from the spread of the co-operative movement and its ultimate result in preparing the people for the establishment of real self-government. In the speaker's opinion money-lending was neither the sole nor the main object of the co-operative movement as the chief aim was to educate the people, raise their social status, imbue among them the habits of thrift, rid them of poverty, ignorance and indebtedness and foster a spirit of robust self-reliance. The speaker said that it was the duty of the co-operative banks to institute a thorough inquiry into the economic condition of the agriculturists and to lay bare the facts in all nakedness. Co-operative Banks were practically village panchayats, which were expected to do specialised work for the people. He advised District officers to help the spread of village Panchayat in their district. The speaker emphasised the need of co-operative banks undertaking the work of maintaining suitably paid propagandist preachers and suggested that the subject of co-operative banking might be included in the course of studies at the examinations which revenue officers are required to pass. Rao Bahadur Kelkar appealed to the Directors of the Bank to devote their energies and resources to the spread of co-operative education.

The function was largely attended by officials, non-officials and elite of the town.—A. P.

C. B. Coates, Esq., from a recent photo.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL'S LEG SAVED BY Zam-Buk

THE following remarkable account of Zam-Buk's triumph over a desperate poisoned wound is contained in a letter from C. B. Coates, Esq., Dept. of Customs, Rabaul, West Pacific, who writes:—"Whilst visiting outlying islands, I had the misfortune to severely cut my ankle on a submerged piece of coral. The injury gave great pain and swelled alarmingly, and medical treatment failed to heal the ghastly wound. I was so reconciled to the idea of having my foot taken off, that I decided to send in my resignation.

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